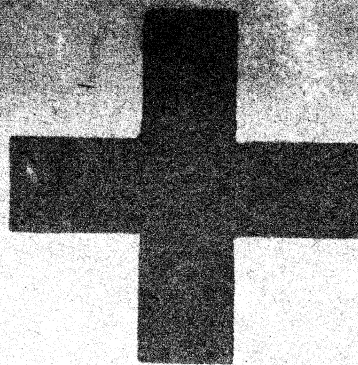


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THE  
WAR HOSPITAL at NEUILLY,  
1915-1916.

UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC AUSPICES.

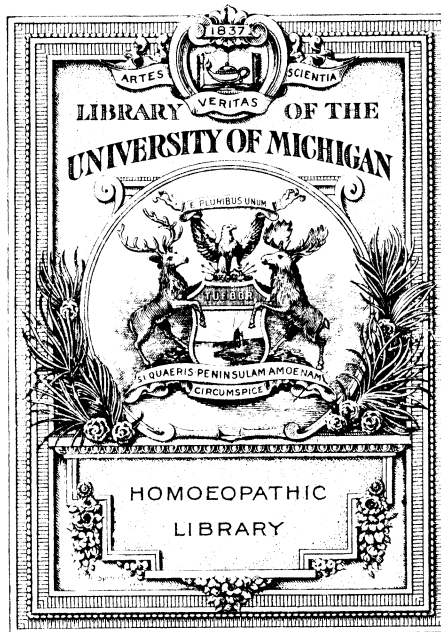
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HÔPITAL MILITAIRE AUXILIAIRE,

No. 307,

CROIX ROUGE, FRANÇAISE.

PRICE - - HALF-A-CROWN.



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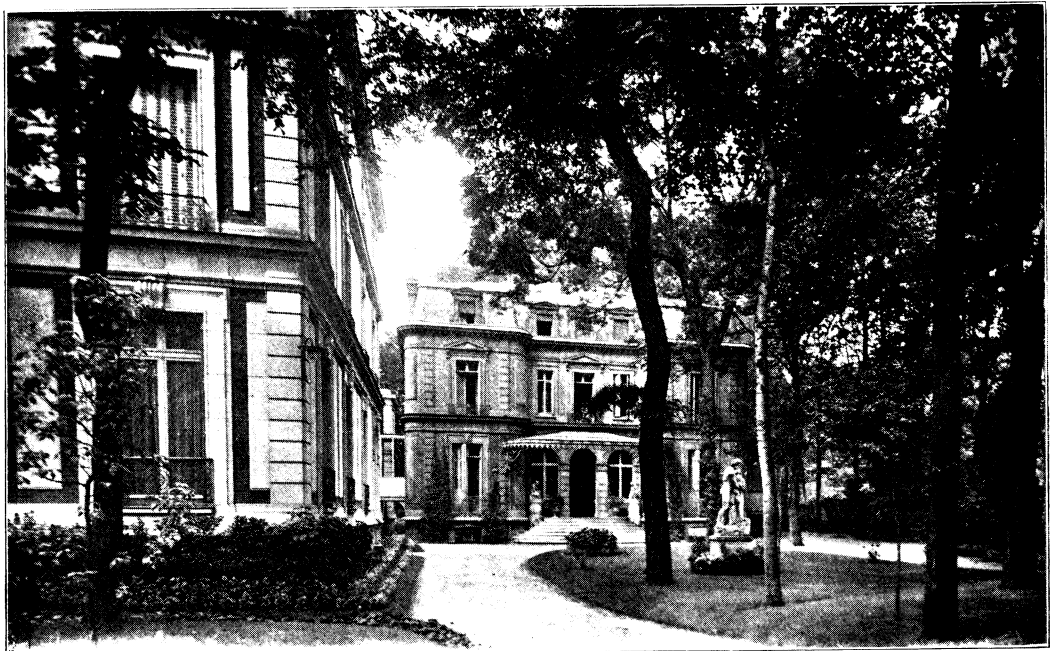
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THE ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL: VIEW FROM THE GARDEN.



THE ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL: VIEW FROM THE FRONT.

THE  
**ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL**

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK  
CARRIED ON UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC AUSPICES  
DURING 1915-1916

AT THE  
Hôpital Militaire Auxiliaire, No. 307,  
NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE,

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
THE FRENCH RED CROSS SOCIETY,  
BY THE  
British Committee sitting at  
THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

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With Financial Statement, Medical Report, List of Subscribers,  
and Appendices I-VIII.

# ORGANISATION.

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## The Committee of Direction :

### PRESIDENT :

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.

---

### CHAIRMAN :

R. HENRYSON CAIRD, ESQ., J.P.

---

### VICE-CHAIRMAN :

E. H. MORTON, ESQ.

## The Members of the Board of Management of the London Homœopathic Hospital, and including :

W. H. POATE, ESQ.

DR. BYRES MOIR.

C. KNOX SHAW, ESQ.

DR. EDWIN A. NEATBY.

DR. JOHN WEIR.

## Representatives of the Ladies' Guild :

LADY PERKS.

MRS. HOLMAN.

## Also Members of the Provisional Committee, including :

DR. GEORGE BURFORD.

DR. JAMES JOHNSTONE.

DR. H. WYNNE THOMAS.

DR. SPENCER COX.

DR. ALFRED HAWKES.

DR. W. CASH REED.

DR. E. P. HOYLE.

DR. D. MACNISH.

---

## Finance and Interim Committee :

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.

R. HENRYSON CAIRD, ESQ.

E. H. MORTON, ESQ.

C. KNOX SHAW, ESQ., M.R.C.S.

---

## General Interest Committee :

MRS. HOLMAN.

DR. SPENCER COX.

DR. GEORGE BURFORD.

DR. JOHN WEIR.

## Secretary :

MISS MARY LAMBERT.



## FOREWORD.

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THE record here presented shows the entire feasibility of a Homœopathic Hospital working as a distinctive medical and surgical unit, while forming part of a State medical organisation.

The valedictory letter of the President of the French Red Cross (the Marquis de Vogüé) sufficiently attests the ease of working and the fertility in result of such a type of Institutional Homœopathy.

The Marquis de Vogüé wrote :—

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE  
de Secours aux Blessés Militaires.  
(Croix Rouge Française)  
placée sous le Haut Patronage du Président de la  
République.

---

Siège Central

21, Rue François 1er Paris (8e)

Anciennement : 19 Rue Matignon.

Paris, le 11 Mars, 1916.

Monsieur Henryson Caird, J.P.,  
Chairman.

Monsieur le Président,

Au moment où prend fin l'Oeuvre généreuse entreprise, il y a plus d'un an, par l'Association des Médecins Homéopathes de Londres, je me fais un agréable devoir de vous prier de vouloir bien exprimer au Comité les plus sincères remerciements de la Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires, à laquelle ce Comité avait fait l'honneur de placer, sous son égide, l'hôpital fondé et entretenu par ses soins et à ses frais.

C'est un important service que vous avez rendu à nos malades et blessés, car le confort de l'installation et l'excellence des soins donnés, faisaient de l'Anglo-French-American Hospital de Neuilly, un hôpital modèle également

329974

apprécié des Médecins-Inspecteurs et des malades ; il nous plaît infiniment de devoir ce service a nos voisins, amis et alliés d'outre-Manche.

Ce n'est pas le seul motif de nos remerciements et de notre gratitude, car le Comité de Londres, a voulu, en prenant congé de nous, continuer a y demeurer présent, en nous laissant le très important matériel qu'il avait approvisionné pour le service de son hôpital ; les malades de nos autres hôpitaux en bénéficieront et sauront de quelle source il provient.

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Président, de vouloir bien vous faire mon interprète auprès de vos collègues, et d'agréer l'expression de mes plus distingués sentiments.

Le Président de la Société Française  
de Secours aux Blessés Militaires.

M. DE VOGÜÉ.

Translation of letter written March 11th, 1916, to Mr. R. H. Caird, by the Marquis de Vogüé, President of the French Red Cross.

Mr. Henryson Caird, J.P.,  
Chairman.

Monsieur le President,

At the moment when the work of the generous undertaking, initiated more than a year ago by the Association of London Homœopathic Doctors, is coming to an end, I have the agreeable duty of begging you to be kind enough to express to your Committee the most cordial thanks of the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires, to which Society your Committee did the honour of placing under its protection the Hospital founded by them, and maintained by their efforts and at their expense.

It is a very important service that you have rendered to our sick and wounded, for the comfort of the establishment and the excellence of the work of the Anglo-French-American Hospital of Neuilly, a model Hospital equally appreciated by the Inspecting Doctors and the patients ; it gives us infinite pleasure that we owe this service to our friendly neighbours and Allies across the Channel.

This is not all for which we owe our thanks and gratitude, for the London Committee in bidding us farewell has wished still to dwell with us by leaving to us the very important equipment which they had furnished for the Hospital ; the sick in our other hospitals will benefit by it and will know whence it came.

I beg you, Monsieur le President, to convey to your colleagues and accept yourself the expression of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) M. DE VOGÜÉ,

President of La Société Française de Secours  
aux Blessés Militaires.

Time and circumstance ordained that the cases received at Neuilly were less those of the acute medical and surgical type than of the chronic devitalised residual multitude, the problem cases of the wastage of war. Man for man, the restoration of these derelicts to a working measure of health and vigour was as important to themselves and the State as that of epidemic cases and the immediate casualties of battle.

The therapeutic values of Homœopathy were as ample and declared in this somewhat exigent field, as those of every day demonstration in civilian Homœopathic Hospitals in times of peace.

The lay attestation (beside the financial support at home), appears in the ultimate desire of the French Military Authorities to specialise the Institution as an Officers' Hospital only ; and a definite plan submitted by others to the Executive Committee to transfer the Hospital to another nationality, under distinguished patronage, may be taken as a further indication of the excellence of its being and doing.

The professional report of medical and surgical cases in technical detail may be issued separately and will appeal distinctively to experts in Hospitals and in Homœopathy.



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# HÔPITAL MILITAIRE AUXILIAIRE,

No. 307,

CROIX ROUGE FRANÇAISE,

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE.

*Raison d'être.*

EARLY in the course of the great war, whilst the arrangements—later perfected—for the sick and wounded were in the making, it became known that the call for the reception of surgical cases was so considerable and insistent as to relegate any elaborate provision for the inevitable medical casualties to a second place.

The first winter—like the Crimean winter—indicated the necessity for an amplified hospital service for medical cases also. A number of auxiliary institutions for the wounded had been established in Franco-Belgium, while medical cases were steadily rising in number. In the circumstances it seemed hardly possible for Homœopathy, as a public service, to rule itself out from that volume of auxiliary hospital establishment which private initiative was zealously creating.

In the threefold activities of medicine—prevention, the treatment of acute, and the alleviation of chronic disease—Homœopathy has a special title to take a definite position. In the last century it had won its spurs at a time of public crisis—the first cholera epidemic—by opening the doors of the London Homœopathic Hospital to the free admission of cholera cases, and carrying out homœopathic treatment so successfully as to obtain special Parliamentary attention to its high standard of success. Before that time, on the Continent, where critical comparison was made between the old school and the new school results in the treatment of pneumonia, the honours of the time again fell to Homœopathy. That this school of therapeutics maintained its powers unabated was evident by the published results of the London Homœopathic Hospital in such diseases of daily life as pneumonia and acute rheumatism. Here again in a statistical comparison with results of treatment in other institutions, the issues brought about by Homœopathy were so striking as to merit the attention of public bodies. Therefore it was with some past experience and some consciousness of special fitness that

the project was evolved of a homœopathic hospital for medical cases as near as possible to the scene of warfare.

## THE DESIGN INTERNATIONAL ; THE ORGANISATION BRITISH.

At a meeting of the Acting Committee of the International Homœopathic Council held in London late in 1914, its deliberations included a proposition for the establishment of a Homœopathic Hospital, under military control, for medical cases, on the Western front of the Allies.

The President of the British Homœopathic Society (Dr. Wynne Thomas), the President of the previous British Homœopathic Congress (Dr. James Johnstone), together with the Vice-President of the International Homœopathic Council (Dr. George Burford), met by arrangement the Chairman of the London Homœopathic Hospital, R. H. Caird, Esq., J.P., to consider the necessary preliminaries. Their consultation issued in the nomination of a Provisional Committee constituted by representatives of the principal homœopathic activities in Great Britain, and the publication of a statement of the case, with an appeal for funds to those favourably inclined to the work. (Appendix 1).

Thus did the leaders of British Homœopathy lead, and the response of the English-speaking homœopaths the world over was immediate and maintained. Fortified by this support, the Provisional Committee nominated two Commissioners (Dr. Hoyle and Dr. MacNish) to proceed to France to confer with the military authorities there, as well as with the principal homœopathic physicians in Paris. As the issue of this investigation, the Committee decided to work under the auspices of the French Red Cross Society, and to internationalise, as far as possible, the interest it was desirable to arouse of homœopathic supporters in this special procedure.

## THE LOCATION OF THE HOSPITAL AT NEUILLY.

The instructions of the Commissioners had included, as requirements, that the Hospital be as near as possible to the fighting line, while retaining easy communication with England as the necessary base for staff and supplies. The Franco-Belgian area, and the district served by the Calais-Paris railway were especially noted for investigation *ad hoc*. After a primary visit and report the Commissioners made a second journey, and concluded that Paris itself offered indubitably the maximum advantages for the location of the proposed Hospital. In this survey the Commissioners had the profit of the counsel and personal co-operation of Dr. Bernard Arnulphy of Paris, whose intimate knowledge of localities and their possibilities was of special and particular value in the enquiry. The Commissioners further reported, and their report carried Dr. Arnulphy's





THE HOSPITAL PATIENTS AND THE HOSPITAL SERVICE AT NEULLY.



concurrence, that the Villa Borghèse at Neuilly-sur-Seine, already furnished as a large Sanatorium, was especially suitable alike in location, size, ease of access and general fitness for the institution proposed by the Committee. Other alternative sites and buildings were also reported on, but inquiry proved that none of these was so suitable.

## THE NEUILLY HOSPITAL.

Beautiful for situation, the Villa Borghèse, selected by the Board of Management as the most fitting for the establishment of the Anglo-French-American Hospital, was an up-to-date modern building, standing in its own grounds of about 5,000 square metres, in the well-known suburb of Paris, Neuilly-sur-Seine. The Villa consisted of the original building, with large entrance hall, ante-rooms, and spacious salons on the ground floor, each capable of accommodating eight or ten beds and suites of smaller apartments with bath-rooms on the floors above. The Annexe, an erection of more recent date and connected with the main building by a closed-in corridor, contained suites of rooms each provided with its own bath room, where hot and cold water was in continuous supply. In the grounds a wooden pavilion, containing eight small rooms, did good service for purposes of isolation and, in the latter part of the life of the Hospital, when surgical cases were more freely admitted, served as an intermediate location before men were drafted to depot or home for convalescence.

Having been in use for several years as a private Sanatorium the Villa Borghèse contained everything necessary for the equipment of a hospital for medical cases.

The Villa was lighted throughout with electricity, whilst a very complete heating installation ensured equal warmth to all parts of the Hospital during the severe weather.

After the later decision of the Committee to admit surgical cases the *Chambre Hydropathique*, also on the ground floor, was converted into the operating theatre.

## ADMINISTRATION.

At a meeting of the subscribers\* to the Neuilly Hospital, held under the presidency of the Earl of Donoughmore, in the Board Room of the London Homœopathic Hospital on the 12th February, 1915, the arrangements of the Provisional Committee were taken over by the Board of Management of the London Homœopathic Hospital. Certain other ladies and gentlemen were elected *ad hoc*, thus constituting a special council with power to add to their number.

In opening the proceedings Lord Donoughmore gave an account of the arrangements made for the acquisition of the Villa Borghèse at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and stated that subscriptions amounting to £1,337 14s. 6d. had already been received, whilst a further sum of over £1,500 had been promised.

\* For account of the meeting see Appendix 2.

It was resolved that the name of the Hospital should be the Anglo-French-American Hospital, in addition to the official title by which it was registered in the French Military organisation, namely, "Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 307."

The proposed constitution of the Neuilly Hospital, submitted by the Provisional Committee was, on the motion of Sir Ryland Adkins, adopted by the Meeting. Thus the administrative control was vested in the special Committee sitting in London.

### THE RESPONSE OF BRITISH HOMŒOPATHY TO THIS INITIATIVE.

The inaugural meeting at the London Homœopathic Hospital, under the Presidency of the Earl of Donoughmore, stimulated widely diffused interest in the Neuilly Institute. Particularly was the interest manifested by the leading personalities—lay and professional—in British Homœopathy, and specifically in those towns actually possessing Homœopathic Hospitals, whose constant excellent work was the prelude to a keen desire for the results of Homœopathy to materialise farther afield.

In some of the chief homœopathic centres the friends of Homœopathy convened public meetings to consider the plan and to vote financial support.\* The generalised fiscal response from British sources is set out in detail in another section.† During the whole life of the Hospital the contributed funds amply met current requirements.

A certain high-water mark of contribution representing in each instance a sum of £250 and upwards was regarded by the Administration as carrying an implicit right to the denomination of a ward. Thus there were established in the Hospital:

The Bruce-Melville Wills Ward, endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Melville Wills, of Bristol.

The Southport Ward, endowed by friends at Southport through Dr. E. Cronin Lowe.

The Ypres Ward, endowed by J. A. Osmaston, Esq., through Dr. Goldsbrough.

The MacNish Ward, endowed by Dr. and Mrs. MacNish.

The Bromley Ward, endowed by friends at Bromley, through Dr. Wynne-Thomas.

The Bristol Ward, endowed by friends at Bristol, through Dr. Hervey Bodman.

In addition to Ward endowments, the Administration adopted the customary plan of inviting endowments for specified beds, the endowment sum being fixed at £100. The ensuing is a category of the endowed beds.

The Edward Paul Bed.

The Miss Mary Barnes Bed.

The Ealing Bed, endowed by friends at Ealing through Dr. Wesley Burwood.

The Robert Smith Bed, endowed by J. M. and H. Smith, of Liverpool, through Dr. Cash Reed.

\* See Appendices 5 to 9.

† See Section 16, "Finance of the Institution."

The Southern Cross bed, endowed by an Australian.

The Sir Robert and Lady Perks Bed.

The Dysart Bed.

The Donoughmore Bed.

The Cedric Boulton Bed.

The Edwin Tate Bed.

The Organon Bed, endowed by the Organon Lodge of Freemasons.

The Tunbridge Wells Bed, endowed by friends at Tunbridge Wells through Constance, Lady Coote and Dr. Grace.

The Massachusetts State Homœopathic Society Bed, through Dr. Horace Packard, of Boston.

The Montreal Bed, through Dr. Griffiths of Montreal.

Nor was the practical interest in the Hospital manifested solely by financial aid. The various branches of the Ladies' Guild of the London Homœopathic Hospital, who are such generous and constant helpers to this institution, were prominent in their many gifts of hospital necessities and personal comforts for the patients at Neuilly. Through their timely assistance the totality of the beds was, at the outset, brought up to the essential number to ensure the recognition of the hospital as a military unit. During the life of the hospital the Ladies' Guild continued their kind gifts, not alone in money but in apparel, dressings and other necessities (such as ward tables, etc., etc.), in such an ample manner as to contribute largely to the efficiency of the undertaking. To Lady Perks, Mrs. Holman and Mrs. Spencer Cox are due in particular special acknowledgment for their personal activities in the provision of the equipment.\*

Further substantial aid was contributed in the shape of motor-car supply. Mr. Malcolm Perks—the son of Sir Robert Perks—took over his own motor ambulance, and with his friend, Mr. Tubbs, acted, both as chauffeurs and hospital orderlies, in the early history of the hospital. Mr. Bamforth, who for practically the whole period of the hospital's activities, gave the free use of his Wolseley car, and the services of his chauffeur, appeared never tired of giving practical proof in various ways of his unabated interest. Mrs. Grace, of Belgrave Square, London, kindly provided a Studebaker car for the necessary hospital transport. This car was taken from London to Paris by Dr. Byres Moir and Dr. Spencer Cox. Cedric Boulton, Esq., of West Kirby, with his accustomed liberality, provided an additional motor ambulance for the service of the hospital, and otherwise manifested his close interest in the effective upkeep of the institution.

\* At the conclusion of the work at Neuilly the material thus contributed was directly transferred to and utilised by the Service de Santé.

## THE OVER-SEAS RESPONSE.

### THE SPLENDID CO-OPERATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF CANADA.

The organisation of the International Homœopathic Council was of paramount service in the announcement and the furtherance of the Neuilly Hospital appeal for Overseas support. Through this Council an early statement of the projected work at Neuilly was made to the chief homœopathic institutions and also to the principal homœopathic journals of the United States.

Immediately the authorities of the American Institute of Homœopathy lent their aid, and their example was early followed by the homœopathic medical press of America and some of the principal societies in the larger States. In particular, the actual practical work carried out by the chief homœopathic institutions for the behoof of the Neuilly Hospital was considerable and productive. The American Institute of Homœopathy and the Homœopathic Society of New York State independently through their organisations submitted and urged the appeal in their corresponding circles in America. To Dr. John Preston Sutherland, the most commanding figure in American Homœopathy, and President of the International Council, is due in chief measure the response evoked at once in the United States and continued during the whole period of the hospital's activities. At his initiative the American Institute, at its Annual Meeting on two occasions voted a substantial financial support from its funds to the hospital exchequer, Dr. Sutherland personally and felicitously taking the initiative in subscription, and later repeating his benefaction again and again.

The New York County Homœopathic Medical Society spared no effort by the freest circulation of circular letters to enlist the practical sympathy of its own members. From this a sum of £67 was paid to its Treasurer for transmission to England for the upkeep of the Neuilly Hospital. To Dr. Edward P. Swift, of New York, is due the credit for the initiative and the considerable clerical work thus involved and enthusiastically undertaken.

The Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, on the motion of Dr. Horace Packard, of Boston, early in the history of the hospital, voted £100 from their exchequer for the work at Neuilly.

The Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, through Dr. Bacmeister, remitted the sum of twenty-five dollars, and the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society, through Dr. Sarah Hobson, transmitted a draft for fifty dollars for the Neuilly Hospital fund.

Private subscriptions from distinguished homœopathic physicians in the United States further testified to the personal interest evoked in America by the Neuilly project. Dr. N. A. Pennoyer, of Kenosha, who was one of the prominent figures at the International Congress held in London; Dr. Horace Packard, the Professor of Surgery in the Boston University Medical School; Dr. Hamilton Fisk Biggar, LL.D., Harvard, and of world-wide repute; Dr. James Ward, the Professor of

Obstetrics and Gynæcology in the California University; Dr. Florence Ward, the Obstetric Specialist of San Francisco; Dr. A. B. Norton, the Homœopathic oculist of New York, with other professional ladies and gentlemen lent their aid in encouragement and in substantial subscription to the conduct of the work in Paris.

The homœopathic press in America freely gave its assistance alike in the editorial and the publishing departments.

The *Journal of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, under the direction of Dr. Sarah Hobson, commenced a series of commendatory editorial notes which continued during the life of the hospital; and also regularly afforded the requisite space for the reports of the work done at Neuilly. The *New England Medical Gazette*, with the editorial inspiration of Dr. de Witt Willcox, at once gave cordial support to the plan of the hospital establishment, and later provided ample space in its columns for the publication of the accounts of the being and doing of the Institution. So practical were its recommendations that some of the largest and most regular subscriptions flowed from Boston, Mass.

But to New York belongs pride of place in the list of journalistic achievements for the Neuilly Hospital, surpassing anything attempted even in England. Dr. Hills Cole, the accomplished acting-chief of the editorial staff of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, threw himself into the movement ardently from the first. Space was readily provided once and again for statements in detail of the work done; the editorial appeals resulted in contributions which were received and acknowledged by the editors and transmitted to London. But chiefest was the spontaneous gift of a whole page on the outside cover for an advertisement, which is here appended, and this editorial hospitality was continued for several months without fee or reward. Such continuous and self-denying co-operation demands especial note.

It is interesting to note that one of the issues of the publicity afforded by the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* to the requirements of the Neuilly Hospital was a donation of twenty pounds from New Zealand, the donors being Messrs. Stevens, of Dunedin, N.Z.

Other American professional journals also furnished much appreciated assistance, in particular the *Hahnemannian Monthly*.

Owing to the energy and enthusiasm of Dr. A. R. Griffith, of Montreal, more than a hundred pounds were received and transmitted to the Neuilly Hospital Treasurer for the hospital work. Dr. Griffith also used his influence for the insertion of a press notice in considerable detail descriptive of the hospital work.

Through the intermediation of the British Homœopathic Association, forty pounds was received from Dr. H. Becker, of Toronto, as a result of the articles in the *Homœopathic World*.

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The Petrograd Homœopathic Society, through Dr. Leon Brasol of that city, found opportunity, in the midst of their own active work for sick and wounded soldiers, to send a donation of ten pounds as a fraternal encouragement to the Neuilly administration.

*Copy of announcement and appeal made during several months by the Editors of the  
"North American Journal of Homœopathy."*

# Homœopathy and the War.

## FRENCH RED CROSS HOSPITAL

for sick soldiers at

### NEUILLY (near PARIS)

Initiated by the International Homœopathic Council ; staffed by leading British homœopathic physicians working in rotation.

Every well-wisher of Homœopathy in America is asked to support, by contributions of money and such things as pyjamas, shirts, socks, etc.,

## THE ONLY RED CROSS HOSPITAL

staffed by homœopathic doctors, devoted solely to the interests of the sick, its statistics available for comparison and publication, and officially recognised as a homœopathic hospital.

Contributions or pledges will be received and forwarded by the NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

#### FORM OF CONTRIBUTION

To the NORTH AMERICAN  
JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY,  
1748 Broadway, New York.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please receive and acknowledge in the columns of your journal on behalf of the French Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly the sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_ herewith.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

#### FORM OF PLEDGE

To the NORTH AMERICAN  
JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY,  
1748 Broadway, New York.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby agree to contribute, until further notice, the sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>\*weekly</sup> for the support of the French Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, and to send you my check for this amount on the first day of each <sup>\*week.</sup> <sub>\*month.</sub>

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\* Cross out the word which does not apply.



## THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

The cardinal points in the medical direction of the hospital were that (1) the therapeutics should be homœopathic; and (2) the officiate should be chiefly constituted by physicians from Great Britain, serving on a rota.

The regulations of the French Red Cross, itself acting under military control, required that the professional staff should consist of a Médecin-chef—the responsible medical head—with colleagues acting with him or working in consultative capacity.

The Physicians appointed to the Consulting Staff were Dr. Bernard Arnulphy, the eminent homœopathic physician of Paris; and Dr. Byres Moir, who is also Consulting Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital. To the experienced professional judgment of these gentlemen were submitted those special cases or phases of difficulty or complexity occurring in the course of hospital work.

The Médecin-chef (recognised by the French authorities as a permanent official) was in the first instance Dr. MacNish, formally Visiting Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital. After some months he was succeeded by Dr. Alfred Hawkes, Senior Physician to the Liverpool Homœopathic Hospital; and later, the post was again held by Dr. MacNish. The Médecin-chef occupied an important position in the hospital hierarchy; he was ultimately responsible for the medical well-being of the patients, and the military returns were furnished by him. Dr. MacNish and Dr. Hawkes in this capacity were highly esteemed by the authorities and both gentlemen received the official thanks of Admiral Touchard, the head of the Paris Red Cross Administration.

Concurrent with the officiate of Dr. MacNish was the post held by Dr. Petrie Hoyle, who though not scheduled by the French authorities as Médecin-chef, yet was charged by the London Committee with equal powers and responsibilities. Dr. Hoyle played a most important part in the establishment and early working history of the hospital; and later took up an official position as Médecin-chef at Melun, where most excellent work was done by him in utilising the resources of Homœopathy for the benefit of the numerous patients under his sole professional jurisdiction there.

The visiting physicians held the same rank as the honorary visiting staff of a British hospital. But they, together with the Médecin-chef, resided in the institution during their term of office. Each physician possessed bi-lingual qualifications, and under their personal direction an elaborate clinical history was kept of each patient's condition and progress while in hospital. Particularly was the Committee indebted to the self-imposed additional labour of Dr. Hawkes, who, during his official residence as Médecin-chef, voluntarily undertook the digest and rewriting in condensed form, of the case papers of all the patients received into hospital up to date. This invaluable work will allow the publication of the cases thus epitomised without any further abridgment, for technical professional readers.

The case books still remain as archives of the hospital.

The term of office of the visiting physicians was arranged to cover a month, and usually two members of the hospital, besides the Médecin-chef, were in simultaneous residence. In this way, not only was the tax on professional time and absence from England made as light as possible: the succession of leading homœopathic physicians doing duty ensured a varied experience and judgment in the conduct of the work, as well as maintained a generalised interest in Neuilly Hospital affairs among the homœopathic profession in England.

The following is the list of homœopathic honorary physicians who were accredited in succession to the Neuilly Hospital Staff, whose appointment was validated by the French Red Cross Authorities, and whose term of office was of the minimum period of one month.

Dr. D. MacNish, who held for two periods each of some months, the office of Médecin-chef.

Dr. Petrie Hoyle, who collaborated with Dr. MacNish during the earlier months of the hospital work.

Dr. A. E. Hawkes (Liverpool). Dr. Hawkes undertook staff duty on two separate occasions, on the first as Visiting Physician for a month; on the second as Médecin-chef for two months.

Dr. W. Cash Reed, of the Liverpool Homœopathic Hospital.

Dr. W. Spencer Cox, formerly Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Dr. Spiers Alexander, of the London Homœopathic Hospital Staff.

Dr. Roberson Day. Dr. Day placed himself at the service of the Committee during two separate periods as Resident Physician at Neuilly.

Besides these gentlemen there were added to the professional staff later in the history of the hospital two resident surgeons in order to meet the requirements of the surgical cases. These were:

Dr. Charles Cogswell, Jr. (of Cedar Rapids, Iowa).

Mr. Horace Leigh Cox, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Lond.), who acted for some months as salaried House Surgeon.

The Consulting Medical Staff (as already stated) consisted of:

Dr. Bernard Arnulphy (Paris).

Dr. Byres Moir (London).

### THE NURSING STAFF.

The Committee desiring alike for the credit of Homœopathy and the usefulness of the institution to have the best available hospital and best possible hospital staff, used every endeavour to secure the services of trained nurses and probationers who

not only thoroughly understood their duties, but were imbued with the desire to make the hospital a success; and who, therefore, would take into their work an enthusiasm calculated to evoke all their best qualities as highly proficient sisters or willing assistants eager for the work falling to their lot. As was to be expected where the whole staff was drawn from England or Ireland and sent abroad, there were, during the life of the hospital, many changes in the hospital staff; but in selecting the new workers at all times the same care was exercised and the same willing skilful response was given.

At the very outset, whilst the hospital was requiring the judgment of a lady versed not only in nursing but in the practical details of organisation, Mrs. Johnstone took charge and brought the institution into practical working order. On Mrs. Johnstone's return to England, Mrs. St. John, who had already had experience in French hospital work, was elected Matron, and remained in that capacity for many months. Later, and up to the closing of the hospital, the Matronship was in the hands of Miss Sumner, who had been through the bombardment of Antwerp, and is at the present time matron of Princess Christian's Hospital at Englefield.

### THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL GENERAL RECORD.

The Medical Record is of special interest as well as of ample range. The location of the hospital service entirely in Paris, ruled out at once cases of injury and illness direct from the trenches. The type of case allotted by the distributing authorities was thus less of the acute than of the chronic and often derelict type; cases whose restoration to health was of as much value per man to the military forces, but often infinitely more difficult to compass, than that of the acuter casualties of the battlefield, running a shorter clinical course. Such almost intractable instances of broken stamina and lost recuperative power, which are the trouble and perplexity of many military hospitals, were the staple of the Neuilly medical clinic.

The hospital, declared and recognised as a homœopathic hospital, carried on its daily work on homœopathic lines, and under the best homœopathic auspices, exactly as any similar institution in this country. The therapeutics were throughout of the school of Hahnemann. The laboratory findings were made by Paris experts. The nursing sisters were fully trained and of British qualification; the probationer nurses had received their preliminary training in British hospitals; all the nursing staff had bi-lingual qualifications. The internal distribution of the hospital as rooms of moderate size, mostly en-suite, with smaller rooms in the detached annexe, was immensely superior to the usual barrack-like provision of huge wards, and lent itself easily to the separate treatment of special cases, particularly those of tuberculosis and typhoid. The latter cases were necessarily those of the later stage, when fit for transport, and also some with sequelæ of the acute period. Tuberculosis was always with us, as a distinctive or complicated malady; and to such an extent as to suggest that tubercle, latent or declared, was to be reckoned with in most of the chest cases. A good many of the patients transferred from

other hospitals had their transfer papers marked or sur-marked "Bronchite," and this, with French physicians, implies suspected tuberculosis.

Analysis of the hospital records shows that among eighty medical cases, ten of *typhoid or typhoidal sequelæ* were treated; none died. Of *acute or chronic disease of the alimentary canal*, e.g., gastro-enteritis, mucous colitis, etc., there were eight. *Nerve affections* of the type of traumatic neuritis, neurasthenia, sciatica, etc., totalled eight. Cases of *affection of the respiratory organs*, including pleuritic effusion, bronchitis, laryngitis, etc., amounted in all to forty. The remainder of the medical cases were those of *heart disease, renal disease, acute and chronic rheumatism*.

Dr. Hawkes, of Liverpool, for some time Médecin-chef of the Institution, has, in his abstracts from the case books, given the following which may be taken as types of cases coming under his care :

*Case.* (Jules Henillon), coming originally from the Haute-Saone district, was admitted on March 20th with renal disease. The albuminuria slowly diminished and ultimately the tests were negative in result. He left hospital on July 13th and subsequently was reported fit for the front.

*Case.* (Louis Charcelley) from Tours, having had his right arm amputated on December 24th, was admitted to Neuilly Hospital on April 22nd, with respiratory symptoms. Though bacteriological examination of the sputum was negative as regards the tubercle bacillus, many other micro-organisms were discovered. The upper part of the right lung was not above suspicion, and pleuritic sounds were heard at the right base. He coughed much and suffered from perspirations. The amputation stump required continuous dressing as the bone was exposed. Under treatment he greatly improved in condition, gained flesh and the stump healed. Dr. Hawkes notes that this was a bad case and the patient's life originally despaired of.

*Case.* (Mahomet Fidale), an Algerian soldier, was admitted, who had received serious nerve wounds in the arm; the nerves of the left arm having been afterwards sutured (by operation). Notwithstanding this surgical procedure he had lost much of the power of the left arm. He had already spent eight months in other hospitals, and remained two months at Neuilly. During his residence under treatment, the neuralgic pain in the arm greatly lessened, and he was able to leave for his home in Africa on July 12th.

*Case.* (Francois Lafons), wounded in the thigh on August 14th, 1914, had typhoid on December 25th, followed by phlebitis of the right leg. He was admitted to Neuilly on March 27th, his leg still splinted. A long course of medicinal treatment with rest in bed and massage improved his condition, and on July 1st he was able to appear before the Court of Appeal, whence, we believe, he was sent home, where further restoration may be looked for.

Cases such as these do not run a rapid course, they do not allow a brilliant recovery, and properly belong to the so-called "wastage of war." But they constituted

most of the hard work, persistent, often unpromising, of the hospital staff, and the patients were profoundly grateful for the benefits received.

At first and intentionally the surgery was limited to medical cases having surgical complications. This required naturally a dressing equipment, and later, as surgical necessities increased, a full operative installation was made by the hospital authorities, and a resident House Surgeon added to the staff. Surgical cases, having regard to the pronouncement of an eminent authority "that a wounded soldier is also a sick soldier," were now admitted to a section of the hospital beds. The Médecin-chef was at this time alike a homœopathic physician of distinction as well as a hospital trained surgeon. Ultimately the surgical clinic was conducted by a specially appointed staff surgeon, with the co-operation of his professional colleagues.

Dr. Hawkes, during his term as Médecin-chef, obtained from Professor Hartmann (chief of the American Ambulance and a Paris surgeon of world-wide renown) the courteous assurance that surgical cases, requiring a highly organised surgical installation, or a special surgical experience, could be transferred, if necessary, to Professor Hartmann's own surgical clinic. Of this professional fraternity advantage was taken in certain cases whose particular needs required so wide a range of surgical skill; and special thanks are due alike to Dr. Hawkes who engineered, and to Professor Hartmann, who co-operated in so excellent a working arrangement. One case was that of a man with badly wounded left arm, thigh and leg where gas-gangrene had developed. He was transferred to Professor Hartmann's clinic for operation. The case was beyond surgical relief and the patient died. Other cases of a grave character similarly dealt with were uniformly fortunate in their issue.

In the later months of the work at Neuilly the cases were increasingly surgical. Altogether they totalled *one hundred and twenty-two*. Many of these had been operated on at the base hospitals, cases of fracture having received the requisite surgical first-aid, and bullets and shrapnel fragments having mostly been extracted. Here the process of healing merely required watchful safeguarding, and the concussion injuries and contusions without open wound also required no active surgical interference.

*Simple fractures of the shoulder girdle*, arm or leg existed in fourteen cases. In one the left femur was doubly fractured. Another had a concurrent lacerated wound of the hip. A third with a fractured humerus was unfortunately the victim of a fatal typhoid infection.

*Compound and complicated fractures* numbered in all nine cases. One was that of shell wound of the left elbow, with double fracture of the bones constituting the joint. In another of compound fracture of the ribs, pleurisy was concurrent.

*Wounds* constituted by far the majority of surgical injuries treated: *penetrating or perforating wounds* of the trunk or extremities existed in fifteen cases. One was an instance of head wound with concussion, who had been trepanned, and still had defective vision. But the majority were thoracic injuries with or without penetrated lung.

*Lacerated and contused wounds* naturally bulked largely, the cases amounting to twenty-seven. They were mostly due to shrapnel; and chiefly occurred in the extremities; a few developed gas-gangrene. Of contusions without open wounds there were six cases.

Where any of these injuries were concurrent the cases have been placed in the category of the principal lesion.

### LIST OF CASES.

Name.	Malady or Wound.
1 Gueguen, Joseph	.. Typhoid.
2 Marty, Maurice	.. Pleurisy with effusion.
3 Antin, Joseph	.. Bronchial asthma.
4 Lefrancois, Louis	.. Effects of exposure.
5 Bosset, Joseph	.. Bronchial catarrh: Endocarditis?
6 Caillon, Alexander	.. Lesion of jaw.
7 Ploteau, Moise	.. Bronchitis.
8 Gerondet, Emile	.. Bronchitis, particularly apical.
9 Jean, Eugene	.. Enteralgia and Anæmia.
10 Vassia, Jean-Baptiste	.. Pneumonic sequelæ.
11 Dutriaux, Gaston	.. Shrapnel injury to foot.
12 Verricles, Paul	.. Injury to left forearm (shrapnel).
13 Chachuot, Francois	.. Bacillary infection of right lung; Pleurisy with effusion.
14 Bapt, Jean	.. Typhoidal sequelæ.
15 Charpentier, Camille	.. Tubercular Peritonitis.
16 Lebris, Yves	.. Tubercular Pleurisy.
17 Bruand, Frederick	.. Bronchial catarrh.
18 Barracq, Jean	.. Bronchitis.
19 Paulet, Raoul	.. Albuminuria and Bronchitis: Syphilis.
20 Charcelley, Louis	.. Pleurisy; amputation of right arm.
21 Hauchcorne, Celestin	.. Left Pleurisy; chronic Bronchitis.
22 Lafons, Francois	.. Bullet wound in left thigh; Typhoid; Phlebitis.
23 Henillon, Jules	.. Albuminuria.
24 Warnier, Fernand	.. Bronchitis; Laryngitis; Neuritis.
25 Postie, Vincent	.. Bronchitis and Asthma.
26 Castaug, Severn	.. Typhoid; Gastritis.
27 Crinière, Georges	.. Gastritis.
28 Ralli, Jean	.. Bronchitis and Gastritis.
29 Blanc, Aristide	.. Typhoid sequelæ
30 Fuxo, Diego	.. Typhoid sequelæ.
31 Peyson, Louis	.. Influenza and Bronchitis.
32 Ereillard, Pierre	.. Convalescence from Typhoid and Pleurisy.

	Name.	Malady or Wound.
33	Lavergne, Louis	.. Pleurisy : residues.
34	Cassaquet, Leon	.. Acute rheumatism.
35	Dauphant, Louis	.. Pleuritic sequelæ.
36	Grandière, Louis	.. Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Asthenia.
37	Gaullot, Paul	.. Pulmonary congestion.
38	Richard, Pierre	.. Congestion of lungs ; Hæmoptysis ; Pulmonary congestion of right apex ; Tubercular swelling in neck.
39	Rull, François	.. Convalescent (injury to both legs, sciatic nerve severed in one).
40	Mijoule, Francois	.. Wound of jaw.
41	Fidale, Mahomet	.. Nerve lesions.
42	Challet, Alphonse	.. Suppuration of cervical gland.
43	Pencislelli, Joseph	.. Chronic Bronchitis ; Asthma ; Hæmoptysis.
44	Valders, Gustav	.. Rheumatic Neuritis.
45	Gerondet, Emile	.. Chronic Phthisis.
46	Granville, Jean	.. Lead Colic.
47	Bauer, Adolph	.. Pleurisy.
48	Pelletier, Auguste	.. Chronic Cardiac disease.
49	Brière, Paul	.. Typhoid.
50	Biencort, Palmyre	.. Typhoid.
51	Bresquignan, Perrin	.. Neurasthenia, Shock ; Bronchitis.
52	Du Boisguehemeuc	.. Dilated stomach ; Headaches.
53	Sarragosa, Joachim	.. Chronic Pleurisy.
54	Battais, Pierre	.. Chronic Bronchitis ; Neuralgia, Influenza.
55	Trappeau, Marcel	.. Laryngeal Phthisis and General Tuberculosis.
56	Gerard, Jules	.. Bronchitis ; Emaciation.
57	Alrig, Guillaume (died)	.. Acute Phthisis.
58	Chopard, Victor	.. Acute Rheumatism ; Gastritis ; Emaciation.
59	Lelny, Emile	.. Acute Bronchitis.
60	Lartiges, Claude	.. Disease of stomach ; Sore throat ; Tubercular Bronchitis.
61	Basset, Pierre	.. Fracture of forearm. Gas gangrene.
62	Boniface, Octave	.. Sacro-iliac Osteitis, Abscess.
63	Cazard, Emile	Bronchitis.
64	Gregoire, Jules	.. Phlebitis after Typhoid.
65	Selerne, Joseph	.. Mucous Colitis.
66	Fourel, Raymond	.. Bronchitis and Emphysema.
67	Satir, Camille	.. Bronchitis in right lung summit.
68	Marie, Maurice	.. Gastro-enteritis.
69	Mallaverne, Pierre	.. Acute Articular Rheumatism.
70	Carpentier, Alfred	.. Sequelæ of Tetanus.
71	Catelle, Alcine	.. Bronchitis.

	Name.	Malady or Wound.
72	Riou, Theophile	.. Sciatica.
73	Coste, August	.. Sciatica.
74	Auger, Eugene	.. Rheumatism.
75	Dionet, Gerard	.. Sequelæ of Typhoid Fever ; Phlebitis of right leg.
76	Vittet, Ernest	.. Sciatica.
77	Bonnardel, Henri	.. Bullet wound in left hand ; Gas asphyxia.
78	Lambert, René Jules	.. Double wound by a ball in the gluteal region with gas-gangrenous wounds in the calf of leg and in left side of chest.
79	Raull, Francois	.. Convalescent after injury to both legs. Sciatic nerve severed in one.
80	Greffier, Henri	.. Abdominal pain after operation for appendicitis.
81	Juste, Claud	.. After operation for appendicitis ; Dental caries.
82	Caemaris, Alexander	.. Malaria.
83	Lucas, Paul	.. Acute gout.
84	Lacy, Gustav	.. Pleurisy and recurring Bronchitis.
85	Frutel, Albert (died)	.. Bacillary lesion at right apex ; Koch's bacillus found in the expectoration.
86	Bliss, Marie	.. Fracture of Radius.
87	Fortas, Casthène	.. Amputation of arm ; Neuritis of stump ; Tuberculosis.
88	Marillies, Ernest	.. Tuberculosis.
89	Deschambon, Alphonse	.. Headache.
90	Corneille, Jules	.. Wound of left shoulder (ball).
91	Vilmouey, Léon	.. Suspected Tuberculosis.
92	Cauchois, Louis	.. Shell wound left side.
93	Baque, Isidore	.. Injury right chest ; Fistula.
94	Averzaw, Paul	.. Shell wound left foot.
95	Laisne, Alexander	.. Injury to hip, loins and face.
96	Chirouze, Francois	.. Bronchitis.
97	Aflalo, Albert	.. Bronchitis ; wound of thigh.
98	Pineteau, Auguste, Lt.	.. Complicated fracture of ribs ; Pleurisy.
99	Ducloux (Commandant)	.. Penetrating wound of head (trephining) ; Concussion of brain causing defective vision ; Purulent synovitis of left knee.
100	Merle, Captain	.. Fracture of humerus (result of bullet wound).
101	Pire, René, Lt.	.. Wound of right hand.
102	Tétard, Julien	.. Bullet wound lower third left.
103	Becker, Jean	.. Fracture of shoulder.
104	Logerot, Emile	.. Wound in right clavicular region.
105	Carrot, Antoine	.. Wound in left side.
106	Chaumont, Jules	.. Right leg badly bruised ; Fracture of calcaneum.
107	Plisson, Jules	.. Splinters of shell in right and left gluteal muscles.





A WARD IN THE HOSPITAL AT NEUILLY.



	Name.	Malady or Wound.
108	Carrion	.. Slight wound shoulder blade.
109	Foltier, Auguste	.. Wound of left leg (healed). Radiograph showed presence of shell fragments ; (evacuated to American Ambulance : operation).
110	Marché, Andre	.. Wound (bullet) of thigh.
111	Gain, Louis	.. Injury to hand.
112	Beal, Lt.	.. Resection of right knee followed by suppuration.
113	Cone, François	.. Injury to left thumb.
114	Stab, Henri, Non-Com.	.. Eczema.
115	Laforgue, Jean (Commandant)	Fracture of Tibia.
116	Denertie, Lt.	.. Shell wound ; Congestion of right lung.
117	Guenlophe, Lt.	.. Amputated left arm ; gangrenous stump.
118	Puisson, —	.. Convalescence after operation.
119	Satre, Capt.	.. Fractured left tibia.
120	Questa, Mateo	.. Bullet wound in both legs.
121	Remond, Henri	.. Shell wound, lower third right thigh.
122	Cortet, Louis	.. Wound in right thigh (bullet).
123	David, Maurice (died)	.. Deep wound left hand, left thigh and left leg ; Gas-gangrene ; removed to Professor Hartmann's hospital for operation.
124	Montrend, Rene	.. Wound of knee joint.
125	Tête, Paul	.. Septic wound left thigh, arm, shoulder.
126	David, François	.. Shell wound in hip.
127	Avenel, Armand	.. Shell wound of left ankle.
128	Etienne, Ernest	.. Shell wound, multiple contusion.
129	Cedoz, Armand	Superficial wound in head and thorax.
130	Grosपालier, Luc	.. Superficial shell wound.
131	Guillot, Lucien	.. Multiple contusions.
132	Gauldry, Charles	.. Contusion of lumbar region and concussion.
133	Toussaint, Alphonse	.. Contused wound on the left side of head.
134	Dotte, Alphonse	.. Penetrating shell wound of thigh.
135	Giffet, George	.. Wound on posterior aspect of thigh.
136	Shiercelin, Alphonse	.. Multiple contusions.
137	Blanchard, —	.. Multiple contusions.
138	Boulogne, A.	.. Fragment of projectile in right lung ; another in thigh.
139	Renaux, Henri	.. Left inguinal hernia.
140	Sarjas, —	.. Intestinal colic.
141	Duboc, Louis (died)	.. Fracture of left humerus ; Enteritis.
142	Vaux, —	.. Multiple wounds.
143	Ousselin, Leon	.. Wounds of left thigh and right arm.

	Name.	Malady or Wound.
144	Fouchon	.. Shrapnel wound of right knee
145	Guichard, —	.. Fractured jaw (shrapnel)
146	Eymard, —	.. Wounds in thorax.
147	Ferrier, Gaston	.. Surface shrapnel wound, in left forearm.
148	Delahousse, —	.. Compound fracture of forearm; exit wound somewhat jagged.
149	Lagirr, —	.. Appendicitis; residual condition after operation.
150	Dupuis, Charles	.. Shell wound in back.
151	Tisseau, Constant	.. Fracture of left forearm; lacerated wound in left hip.
152	Languedoc, Henri	.. Multiple wounds in both feet.
153	Picot, Jean	.. Septic wounds in right shoulder
154	Duequencourt, Ferdinand	.. Frostbite, both feet.
155	Bahn, Auguste	.. Wounds of both gluteal regions .
156	Penifort, Pierre	.. Shell wounds in left leg.
157	Barcux, Felix	.. Multiple grenade wounds; contusion of right shoulder.
158	Wheeler, Baird	.. Lacerated wound (bullet); Exit wound with muscular eversion.
159	Bedel, Joinville	.. Left leg amputated.
160	Kirch, Emile	.. Amputation of left leg below knee.
161	Geraud, Alfred	.. Shell wound of the left side in intercostal region.
162	Glananus, —	.. Shell wound on dorsal surface of foot; exit on sole.
163	Giradeau, Auguste	.. Bullet wound in left thigh.
164	Bazin, —	.. Right thigh amputated. Stump having to be removed through gas gangrene supervening.
165	Bailleux, Etienne	.. Fracture of left leg.
166	Leroux, Auguste	.. Penetrating wound of right forearm.
167	Pépy, Pierre	.. Fracture of left leg.
168	Drouet, Alfred	.. Compound fracture of left thigh.
169	Sweeny, Charles, Lt.	.. Perforating wound left side of chest
170	Netteneau, Jules	.. Old fracture of jaw.
171	Bocquet, Besne	.. Perforating chest wound.
172	Victourau, Jules	.. Penetrating wound left thorax.
173	Loison, Ernest	.. Complicated fracture left tibia.
174	Richard, Emile	.. Lacerated wound in wall of thorax.
175	Cordier, Henri	.. Shell wounds of both legs and left hand.
176	Balceinte, Jean	.. Perforating wound of right thigh.
177	Renolleau, Pierre	.. Penetrating wounds of shoulders.
178	Eviard, Albert	.. Shell wound left elbow; double fracture of joint.
179	Bencher, Pierre	.. Compound fracture of right thigh.

	Name.	Malady or Wound.
180	Coic, Louis	.. Wound of right leg ; gas bacillus infection.
181	Garnier, Theophile	.. Penetrating shell wound of left shoulder.
182	Robert, Jean	.. Penetrating chest wound ; fracture of two ribs.
183	Touchot, Ferdinand	.. Perforating bullet wound of neck.
184	Mouiex, Joseph	.. Penetrating wound in left thorax.
185	Lucas, Yves	.. Compound fracture of left humerus.
186	Dehon, Gaston	.. Hand amputated.
187	Thomas, Maurice	.. Double fracture of left femur.
188	Rigaud, Auguste	.. Simple fracture of left femur.
189	Bosse, Alphonse	.. Penetrating wound left side
190	Morel, Henri	.. Wounds both hands, left thigh and leg ; wound left arm ; lesion of cubital nerve and paralysis.
191	Schmit, Edouard	.. Wound in left ribs.
192	Dutreve, Claude	.. Wound above the heel.
193	Coulon, Louis	.. Wounds of left hand and back.
194	Michellotte, Jean	.. Urinary fistula.
195	Colleau, Jean	.. Fracture of two ribs.
196	Hancement, Guillaume	.. Contusion of spine ; sciatica.
197	Dufay, Albert	.. Bullet wounds in left buttock and right calf.
198	Charles, René	.. Complicated fracture of left tibia.
199	Moulin, Louis, Lt.	.. Wound in left frontal region
200	Deslandres, Gabriel	.. Wounded by ball which entered thigh and injured sciatic nerve.
201	Bourgrois, Joseph	.. Fracture of humerus.
202	Haillot, André	.. Wound through right lung.

### THE DAY'S DOINGS (BY A LADY).

At 8 a.m. the Night Sister and her nurses were relieved and the Sister and nurses in charge of the patients during the day took over the wards. The patients had already breakfasted, their beds made and the Night Sister had given her report of each patient under her care to the Matron. Preparations were now made for the visit of the doctors and surgeons, who made their rounds every morning at 9 a.m., when, under their direct supervision, wounds and burns were dressed, and each patient underwent careful examination to determine further treatment or, in cases of convalescence, decision was arrived at as to his ultimate discharge.

The visit of the doctors over, those patients who were able to walk, even if only on crutches, made their way into the grounds, some to stroll about under the trees, others to sit and play dominoes or cards, whilst smoking the inevitable cigarette. The French poilu, not being provided with a hospital uniform, is a somewhat nondescript, if, at times, picturesque individual, during his hospital life, clad as he is in a medley of garments amongst which occasionally it would be difficult to

find anything regimental besides his cap. Those to whom walking was forbidden or too painful to be indulged in, found a continual pleasure in the strains of an ancient gramophone, the gift of a kind visitor, upon which the "Long, Long way to Tipperary," accompanied by the poilus, not in French, but in a wonderful jargon in imitation of the English version, and the Marseillaise, were easy favourites.

From the disposition of the wards, mentioned in another section, those patients to whom perfect ease and quiet were essential, could indulge to their heart's content in silence and rest; their wards being sufficiently isolated that no sound from the outer world could reach them. So that one might be listening one moment, to laughter and merriment in the larger wards, and within a few yards, so to speak, patients were sleeping or resting quietly in silence broken only by the warbling of birds or the rustle of wind amongst the trees, whose leaves gently brushed their windows. Looking up at the hospital when it was bathed in sunshine, or on wintry days when the trees bowed their snow-clad branches, there was always an air of well being, always a hum of contentment or a restfulness that could be felt. In wards where amputations were slowly healing, men employed themselves for hours making baskets and nick-nacks of raffia, working steadily and happily for days to make some little return for the present of a few cigarettes, some bon-bons perhaps, or only for kindly words spoken from the heart and taken to the heart, with no material gift to enhance their meaning.

Dinner was served at 11.30; and in the afternoon at 2 p.m., visitors were allowed, and wives, sisters, sweethearts or friends arrived. For two hours there was a regular babel of voices in the wards where the cases of lesser injury and sickness were housed, and the sound of pattering feet as children ran merrily from bed to bed. In the other Paris hospitals visits were allowed only once a week, but at Neuilly greater latitude was given, and every afternoon the poilus might look forward to a visit from their friends.

Animals were of course forbidden, but for all that an Algerian succeeded in secreting his pet, a tiny chinchilla monkey, hidden away in the ample folds of his tunic for a fortnight before he was surprised with it on his shoulder. He was shortly to be discharged to depot and his little pet (about six inches long and with a long bushy tail) was permitted to remain with him until that time; so wrapped in a shawl, this charming little creature with its wee pathetically human face, sat quietly on his bed, or perched confidingly on his shoulder the while his master worked assiduously as orderly, stretcher-bearer, or any other work to which he could (and always willingly) lend his aid.

At six o'clock the doctors paid their second and last visit to the wards, unless in cases of great sickness or danger, when their visits knew no definite times and were performed just whenever required, day or night.

The matron also made her final round, and after the evening meal the wards were prepared for the night. The hospital day begins so early that "sunset and

evening star " finds the patients ready and willing to settle down. The busy tongue stilled, quietly the hospital lapses into silence, and once more the night sisters, with their noiseless tread and hushed voices, resume their duty for another night.

One day especially stood out in the hospital "memories" as of greater interest and happiness, when two men received the "Croix de Guerre." It was customary in Paris for those who are capable of doing so to attend at "Les Invalides" for their decorations, and the ceremony was performed in the open-air in the long galleries surrounding the courtyard where stand the new trophies of war, German guns, cannon and parts of wrecked aeroplanes and Zeppelins. The two patients of Neuilly, however, were unfit for this exertion, and a high official came to the hospital with his suite to perform the ceremony. Preparations were begun early in the morning of the "great day," and the vestibule and salon leading therefrom were transformed into a bower of flowers, whilst the tricolour and the Union Jack were intertwined over the seats apportioned to the visitors. At three o'clock punctually, the General arrived, and was received by the assembled staff, medical, nursing and lay. The large doors opening into the Salon were thrown open, and as many beds as possible had been brought in and lined the walls, whilst willing hands among the patients themselves had carried down from other wards those who were unable to walk, the two poilus to be decorated being amongst those who had to be brought down in others' arms.

After a most affecting address, and a recital of the individual acts of valour which had won their distinctions for the men, the Croix de Guerre was placed upon their breasts by the General, who taking each man by the hand addressed him, "In the name of the President of the Republic I thank you," then placing his hands on the man's shoulders and kissing his cheek, "In the name of France I thank and embrace you."

The two heroes, who were perhaps the most retiring and modest men in the hospital, had done some wonderful acts of valour, one of them having volunteered to go out under heavy fire to mend telephone wires, continued his work after his leg was shattered, dragging himself laboriously over the ground, and being afterwards found unconscious from pain and loss of blood, but with his work accomplished.

After the ceremony the two men were carried into the dining room where the General, visitors and staff drank their health, and chatted with them, the while the other patients were holding high fête in other parts of the hospital.

Speaking of heroes, perhaps, it will not be amiss to mention here one other of our Neuilly patients, an American surgeon, "Baird Wheeler," serving in the Foreign Legion, and who came to Neuilly suffering from a lacerated wound in the leg with muscular hernia.

Dr. Wheeler, by his cheery good nature endeared himself in an extraordinary manner to the four other occupants of his room. They could not converse with him, he knowing no French, and they no English, but for all that they loved him .

He was asked by the American Ambulance to join their staff, but he was too much of a "sportsman," he wanted to fight for France—fought and ultimately gave his life on the battlefield. Colonel Elkington, in his memories of the Foreign Legion, mentions his death as a "special loss," and speaks of him as he appeared to the writer, as a "splendid fellow."

For such as these, and for the alleviation of their sufferings the hospital at Neuilly had its being.

MARY LAMBERT.

### THE CO-OPERATION OF THE LONDON COMMITTEE OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W., WITH THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEUILLY HOSPITAL.

The Committee, and all concerned with the Neuilly Hospital, owe a debt of gratitude to the London Committee of the French Red Cross (Knightsbridge, S.W.) for their unfailing courtesy and constant practical help during the period of the hospital's activities.

Except in rare cases of special appointment, the trained sisters and nurses were obtained through the Red Cross Committee, who took up the references and assured themselves of the special fitness of each candidate before making a recommendation.

The many consignments of drugs, dressings, the motor-car, all hospital requisites, and special articles of consumption, such as chests of tea, were forwarded free of cost through the kindness of the Red Cross Committee, and not only was every facility afforded to those travelling to the Hospital, but special permits and certificates were given to enable the travellers to make their journey in perfect ease.

These, however, were the tangible benefits derived from connection with 9, Knightsbridge. There were many occasions outside routine work in which the Vicomtesse de la Panouse, Dudley Illingworth, Esq., and Philip Wilkins, Esq., were of incalculable assistance to the Neuilly Administration. The ready access to their counsel at all times, their continued readiness to advise and help, to oil the wheels, smooth the ruts, and aid generally in the many difficulties that necessarily sprang up in the course of administration, characterised throughout the co-operation of the French Committee with the British Hospital.

### FINANCE.

The financial provision for the foundation and maintenance of the Hospital was created in chief part by voluntary subscriptions, supplemented by a small diurnal capitation grant from the French Military authorities for each patient in residence. The donation list constituted throughout an obvious and sensitive index to the utility of the institution and the necessity for its activities. On the part of some, doubts were felt that the outgoing of British capital in the circumstances was unwise. But the total expenditure at Neuilly was but a fractional and infinitesimal part of the millions



sterling subscribed by Great Britain up to current date for relief abroad. Other doubts were expressed that it might prove an intolerable strain on the upkeep of the homœopathic institutions of this country. This foreboding received its *coup de grâce* from the striking fact, that the heaviest subscription lists and the most active interest were the enthusiastic products of towns possessing the chief homœopathic hospitals of the country, and whose staffs manifested a personal interest in the success of the Neuilly undertaking.

The first contribution came from the Provisional Committee, some £700 being raised round the table as foundation money at one of the early meetings. This validation of the optimism of the Committee kindled a flame of response at home and over-seas.

Bristol was the first provincial city to perceive the possibilities and requirements of the undertaking. The great personal influence of Dr. Hervey Bodman and his brother, Dr. C. O. Bodman (now Captain in the R.A.M.C.), were exercised for the contribution of funds from the metropolis of the West, and a total subsidy of some £700 was the issue of their initiative.

The city of Liverpool, long famous for its institutional Homœopathy, gave the next great stimulus to the establishment of the Neuilly Hospital. The leading homœopathic physicians, notably Dr. Cash Reed and Dr. Alfred Hawkes, and the leading public men interested in Homœopathy, particularly J. Carlton Stitt, Esq., Edward Paul, Esq., and Cedric Boulton, Esq., together created and manifested great interest in the Neuilly work. In fine some £800 was subscribed as the expression of the sympathy of Liverpool with the Neuilly Hospital.

To Southport belongs the credit of the largest subscription list from a town other than a cathedral city. Dr. Cronin Lowe and Dr. F. J. Wheeler interested their large and influential homœopathic *clientèle* in the endeavour to bring the blessings of Homœopathy to soldiers suffering from illness or from wounds. Through their zeal and energy some £400 was transmitted from Southport to the Treasurer of the Neuilly Hospital.

The liberal mindedness and public spirit of Dr. Wynne Thomas, of Bromley, Kent, moved him to assign the date of the Annual Meeting in 1915 of the Phillips Hospital for the presentation of the claims of the institution in France. Sir George Wyatt Truscott presided, and after the business of the Annual Meeting was concluded, the being and doing of the Neuilly Hospital was ably explained by Dr. Wynne Thomas, supported by a deputation from the London Committee.

Dr. Wynne Thomas himself led the way with a handsome donation, and so marked was the interest evoked in the scheme, and so great the general desire to include the powers of Homœopathy among the forces fighting for the sick and wounded, that a sum of £200 was subscribed from Bromley towards the upkeep of the Neuilly Institution.

The authorities of the Tunbridge Wells Homœopathic Hospital of large experience with Homœopathy in surgical and medical cases, and who had already received British sick and wounded from France under their care, at once perceived the value of a similar institution nearer the scene of war. Dr. N. Grace took the initiative, and at a drawing-room meeting, held by the kind permission of Lady Coote at her house, a large company was addressed by E. H. Morton, Esq., Mrs. Holman, and Dr. Burford, as a deputation from the London Committee. Dr. Frederick Neild presided and commended the Neuilly plan to the sympathies and support of the friends of Homœopathy in Tunbridge Wells. Over a hundred pounds was subscribed in connection with this meeting and remitted to the Treasurer of the Neuilly Hospital for the conduct of the work.

The city of Birmingham, where Homœopathy has long had an institutional life, had the necessity and work of the Neuilly Hospital presented at a meeting convened by the authorities of the Homœopathic Hospital in the midland metropolis. The chair was taken by Lieut.-Gen. Phelps. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore (Treasurer of the Neuilly Hospital) wrote expressing his personal regret at inability to be present. A hundred pounds was subscribed to the finance of the Neuilly Hospital by the well-wishers in Birmingham. To Dr. Wingfield and to Dr. Avent, Physicians of the Birmingham Homœopathic Hospital, is due the credit for the introduction thus effected and the interest maintained.

The financial response from the United States and Canada has found description on a previous page.

A special note may fitly be made of a lay institutional response. The British Freemasons, through their "Organon Lodge" subscribed over a hundred guineas to the work of the Neuilly Hospital, Dr. James Johnstone taking a prominent part in this manifestation of sympathy.

Thus the Hospital, while located in France, had for its sponsors the Homœopaths of the English-speaking peoples. And while its establishment was primarily for the soldiers of the Allies, no test whatever of race or nation was imposed on the patients for admission. The only qualification was illness or injury received during the war. As a matter of fact, the main stream of British sick and wounded was not directed into Paris; national sympathy made this a matter of personal regret; but the work done was no less an amelioration of the dreadful wastage of war, and came with additional grace from the residents of this uninvaded island.

# THE ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL (NEUILLY).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Period from the 26th January, 1915, to the 1st March, 1916.

INCOME.	£ s. d.			EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Donations .. .. .	..	..	..	By Provisions .. .. .	..	..	1,836 18 1
" Service de Santé Equipment ..	181	3	2	" Rent and Insurance .. ..	..	..	1,067 12 9
" Capitation Grant .. .. .	924	13	3	" Salaries : Medical .. ..	115	1	4
" Special, on account of fifteen-	..	..	..	Nursing .. .. .	456	13	8
days' upkeep of Hospital ..	17	10	5	.. Administrative .. ..	571	15	0
.. Interest on Loan to the London	..	..	..	.. .. ..	156	10	9
Homeopathic Hospital .. ..	..	..	..	.. Wages and Domestic .. ..	..	..	728 5 9
" Miscellaneous Receipts, sale of	..	..	..	.. Fuel .. .. .	..	..	359 4 10
Uniform .. .. .	..	..	..	.. Lighting .. .. .	..	..	424 5 0
				.. Water .. .. .	..	..	124 3 0
				.. Washing .. .. .	..	..	25 17 3
				.. Furniture and Hardware ..	..	..	149 18 8
				.. Chandlery .. .. .	..	..	222 8 8
				.. Drugs .. .. .	..	..	4 1 9
				.. Motor upkeep and running ..	..	..	131 1 0
				.. Travelling and Carriage of Goods	..	..	99 9 0
				.. Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	178 15 4
				.. Printing and Stationery ..	..	..	169 17 0
				.. Telephone, Telegrams, & Postage	..	..	117 2 1
				.. Law Charges .. .. .	..	..	83 8 7
				.. Accountants' Charges .. ..	..	..	61 3 9
				.. Balance in hand :	..	..	4 4 0
				Union of London & Smith's	..	..	..
				Bank, Ltd. .. .. .	351	5	5
				Loan to London Homeopathic	..	..	..
				Hospital .. .. .	1,000	0	0
				Interest on Loan .. .. .	4	19	5
					1,356	4	10
							<u>£7,144 1 4</u>

17th November, 1916.  
We certify that the foregoing account of the Income and Expenditure is a correct abstract of the books of the Hospital.

(Signed),  
PRIDEAUX, FRERE, BROWN & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants,  
12, Old Square, W.C.

# LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

## TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

<i>Subscribed through</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	<i>Subscribed through</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dr. Speirs Alexander :								Brought forward ..		91	5	0	646	7	0
Carter, J. H., Esq. ..	..	25	0	0				Dr. Burford (continued) :							
Carter, J. H., Esq. ..	..	10	0	0				Harrison, Miss (Dr. Gilbert,							
Eastlake, Miss ..	..	1	1	0	36	1	0	Reigate) ..		10	6				
Dr. Avent :								Heatly, Mrs. ..		5	0	0			
Lees, J., Esq. ..	..	5	17	0				Homœo. Society, Petrograd,							
Wilkinson, H. W., Esq. ..	..	10	0	0	15	17	0	Dr. Brasol ..		10	0	0			
Dr. Blackley :								Hook, Miss ..		20	0	0			
Dunsterville, E., Esq. ..	..	3	3	0	3	3	0	Hook, Miss (second sub-							
Dr. Hervey Bodman, <i>Bristol</i> :								scription) ..		5	0	0			
Bodman, Hervey, Esq., M.D.	..	3	3	0				Johnstone, J., Esq., F.R.C.S.							
Brown, The Misses ..	..	5	0	0				(Organon) ..		5	0	0			
Campion, C. T., Esq. ..	..	1	1	0				Madden, The Misses ..		5	5	0			
Capron, G. H., Esq. ..	..	2	2	0				Manfield, H., Esq., M.P.							
Garnett, Mrs. ..	..	50	0	0				(Organon) ..		5	5	0			
Grace, Mrs. ..	..	5	0	0				Marsh, Mrs. ..		2	10	0			
Kemp, J., Esq. ..	..	25	0	0				Minter, Dr. (Organon) ..		5	0	0			
Latham, G. Q., Esq. ..	..	1	0	0				Norman, Geo., Esq. (Organon)		5	0	0			
Lloyd, Mrs. ..	..	5	0	0				Paul, E., Esq. (Liverpool) ..		100	0	0			
Melville Wills, Wm., Esq. ..	..	200	0	0				Sandberg, Mrs. (Organon)		10	10	0			
Melville Wills, Mrs. ..	..	50	0	0				Thirlby, Mrs. ..		1	1	0			
Priestman, Miss L. ..	..	200	0	0				Tindall, Dr. (Organon) ..		5	0	0			
Veale, G. W., Esq. ..	..	1	1	0				Williams, Mrs. Harold ..		20	0	0			
Williams, Misses E. B. & F.	..	3	0	0				Wilson, R. J. W., Esq.							
Wills, G. A., Esq. ..	..	20	0	0	57	1	7	(Gibraltar) (Organon) ..		5	0	0			
Dr. Osmond Bodman, <i>Bristol</i> :								Wynne Thomas, H., Esq.,							
Anon. ..	..	1	0	0				M.D. (Organon) ..		5	0	0	306	6	6
Anon. ..	..	1	0	0				Dr. T. W. Burwood, Ealing :							
Bodman, Osmond, Esq., M.D.	..	1	1	0				Adelmann, Mrs. ..		2	2	0			
Densham, Mrs. ..	..	3	3	0				Barnes, Colonel ..		2	2	0			
Densham, Miss ..	..	2	2	0				Bennett, Mrs. Herbert ..		1	0	0			
Dunlop-Smith, Mrs. ..	..	10	0					Burn, James, Esq. ..		1	1	0			
England, Mrs. ..	..	10	0					Callard, Ralph, Esq. ..		10	0	0			
E. J. A. M. ..	..	10	0					Davies, Mrs. Harry ..		5	5	0			
Grace, Alexander, Esq. ..	..	5	0	0				Daw, Mrs. ..		5	0	0			
Hambly, H., Esq. ..	..	1	1	0				Durham, R., Esq. ..		1	1	0			
Hincks, Mrs. ..	..	2	2	0				Faringdon, Lord ..		25	0	0			
Sampson, Mrs. ..	..	2	0	0	19	19	0	Faringdon, Lady ..		5	0	0			
Dr. Geo. Burford:								Force, W. Esq. ..		10	6				
Adkins, Sir Ryland, M.P. ..	..	5	0	0				Gunning, Moore Mrs. ..		10	0	0			
Barnes, Mrs. (Dr. Gilbert,	..							Hall, Mrs. ..		5	5	0			
Reigate) (Organon) ..	..	5	5	0				Hardy, Mrs. ..		10	10	0			
Burford, Geo., Esq., M.D. ..	..	5	0	0				Henderson, Brodie, Esq. ..		5	0	0			
Clotworthy, Mrs. ..	..	50	0	0				Henderson, Mrs. L. ..		1	0	0			
Coggan, Cyril, Esq. (Organon)	..	5	0	0				Litton, Taylor, Esq. ..		1	1	0			
Couper, R. P., Esq. (Organon)	..	5	0	0				Miller, Mrs. ..		5	0	0			
Cronin, Dr. (Organon) ..	..	6	0	0				Minshin, Mrs ..		5	0	0			
Cronin, Eugene, Esq. and Mrs.	..							Mould, Miss ..		10	0				
(Organon) ..	..	5	0	0				Murdoch, Mrs. ..		1	0	0			
Gott, B. S., Esq. (Organon)	..	5	0	0				Randall, Ernest, Esq. ..		1	1	0			
Carried forward ..		91	5	0	646	7	0	Randall, Percy, Esq. ..		1	1	0			
								Sands, Miss ..		3	3	0			
								Carried forward ..		107	12	6	952	13	6

<i>Subscribed through</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	107	12	6	952	13	6
Dr. Burwood (continued):						
Sayers, Eldred, Esq., J.P.	5	0	0			
Shepherd, B., Esq. ..	2	0	0			
Tautz, A., Esq. ..	3	3	0			
Tautz, Mrs. E. ..	5	0	0			
Taylor, Mrs. Arthur ..	2	2	0			
Taylor, W., Esq. ..	1	1	0			
Templar, Mrs. ..	1	0	0			
Wallis, Mrs. ..	2	2	0	129	0	6
Dr. Cash, Torquay:						
Barton, Miss ..	5	0	0			
Barton, Miss S. C. ..	5	0	0			
Cash, A. M., Esq., M.D. ..	5	0	0			
Chambers, E. B., Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Trage, Misses ..	1	1	0	21	1	0
Dr. Cash Reed, Liverpool:						
Cornelius, R., Esq. ..	10	0	0			
Darbyshire, Miss ..	10	6				
Gresham, Mrs. ..	5	0	0			
Heap, Miss ..	2	0	0			
Lockhart, Mrs. ..	1	1	0			
Mawbie, Miss Pauline M. ..	5	0	0			
Pollitt, W. E., Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Rowe, Mrs. Charles ..	1	0	0			
Sanday, Samuel, Esq. ..	25	0	0			
Smith, Messrs. Robert Martin and Herbert ..	75	0	0			
Smith, Messrs. R. and H. (second subscription) ..	20	0	0			
Taylor, Mrs. ..	5	0	0			
Wilson, Miss A. B. ..	5	0	0			
Wright Brown, Mrs. ..	10	0	0	169	11	6
Dr. J. P. Cavenagh, Worcester:						
Alder, Mrs. ..	5	0	0			
Alder, Miss ..	5	0	0			
Alder, Miss Blanche ..	5	0	0			
Ames, F., Esq. ..	21	0	0			
Burlingham, Miss S. A. ..	5	5	0			
Cavenagh, J. P., Esq., M.D. ..	3	16	6			
E.M.H. (In Memoriam) ..	2	0	0			
Evans, Mrs. Charles. ..	2	5	0			
F.C. ..	1	1	0			
Grant, Miss ..	5	0	0			
Grant, Miss B. ..	5	0	0			
Grindod, Miss ..	10	6				
Laurie, Miss ..	10	6				
Swain, Miss ..	10	6				
Wolsey, Lewis, Esq. ..	2	1	0	64	0	0
Dr. Spencer Cox:						
Colville, Colonel ..	5	0	0			
Colville, Mrs. ..	3	0	0			
Cox Miss Emily ..	1	1	0			
Cox, Miss Mary ..	1	1	0			
Cox, Miss ..	10	6				
Cox, Spencer, W. Esq., M.D. ..	2	2	0			
Crawley, Mrs. ..	2	2	0			
Denning, Miss ..	2	0	0			
Fuller, Miss Emma ..	5	0	0			
Hayes, Mrs. R. W. ..	5	0	0			
Howard, Joseph, Esq. ..	10	0	0			
Insull, S., Esq. ..	1	1	0			
Carried forward ..	37	17	6	1336	6	6

<i>Subscribed through</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	37	17	6	1336	6	6
Dr. Spencer Cox (continued):						
Crane, Newton, Esq. ..	3	3	0			
Insull, Mrs. ..	1	1	0			
Insull, Miss ..	1	1	0			
Jeffcock, Miss ..	5	5	0			
Judge, Mrs. Ellen A. ..	5	0	0			
Leechman, G. B., Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Morton, Mrs. ..	10	0	0			
Normandy, F., Esq. ..	2	2	0			
Price, Mrs. ..	10	0	0			
Pritchard, Miss ..	10	10	0			
Tapp, Miss ..	1	0	0			
Teague, Mrs. ..	1	1	0			
Teague, Miss ..	2	0	0			
Teague, Miss, Vict. Artists' Soc., Melbourne ..	6	13	0	92	3	6
Dr. E. Cronin Lowe and Dr. F. J. Wheeler, Southport:						
Ashton, Miss Martha ..	10	0	0			
Barnard, Miss Jennie ..	5	5	0			
Barnes, Miss Mary ..	100	0	0			
Cronin Lowe, E., Esq. ..	28	0	6			
D'A. Blumberg, Miss Edith ..	2	12	6			
D'A. Blumberg, Miss Rosa ..	2	12	6			
Herbert, Miss Helen A. ..	1	1	0			
Marsden, Geo., Esq. ..	20	0	0			
Simpson, Bernard, Esq. ..	3	3	0			
Subs. from Southport ..	188	12	6			
Thew, Mrs. Eliza M. ..	3	0	0			
Unwin, Miss Sarah ..	20	0	0			
von Stralendorff, Miss Juliet K. ..	5	5	0			
Westray, Miss M. ..	10	0	0	380	12	0
Dr. Roberson Day:						
Budden, E. R., Mrs. ..	5	0	0			
James, H. G., Esq. ..	1	1	0			
Lloyd, Mrs. Tom ..	2	2	0			
Roberts, F. G. Adair, Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Russell, C. A. Esq., K.C. ..	20	0	0			
Russell, Mrs. C. A. ..	5	0	0			
Russell, C. A., Esq., K.C. (second subscription) ..	5	5	0			
Wicksteed, Thos. S., Esq. ..	1	0	0	44	8	0
Dr. H. A. Eaton (Newcastle):						
Marshall, Mrs. ..	1	1	0			
Stephenson, Sir William ..	5	0	0	6	1	0
Dr. Goldsbrough:						
Farquhar, Miss ..	5	0	0			
Galton, Major ..	2	2	0			
Goldsbrough, Giles, Esq., M.D. ..	2	2	0			
Osmaston, J. A., Esq. ..	250	0	0			
Ronald, John G., Esq. ..	10	10	0	264	19	0
Dr. Grace, Tunbridge Wells:						
Anonymous ..	1	1	0			
Baldock, Miss ..	3	3	0			
Brackell, Miss ..	5	0	0			
Buckley, T. H. W., Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Bull, Mrs. ..	1	1	0			
Cochrane, The Misses ..	3	0	0			
Coote, Lady ..	2	0	0			
Carried forward ..	15	10	0	2124	10	0

<i>Subscribed through</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	15	10	0	2124	10	0
Dr. Grace (continued):						
Coote's, Lady, drawing room meeting ..	9	11	6			
Coulson James, Miss, E. E. ..	1	1	0			
Derry, Miss ..		10	0			
Edmonds, Henry, Esq. ..	5	5	0			
Elsley, Thomas, Esq. ..	5	5	0			
E.P. ..	1	1	0			
Epps, Mrs. James ..	1	1	0			
Fowler, Miss ..		10	0			
Foy, Miss F. ..	5	0	0			
Friend, A. ..	1	1	0			
Grace, N., Esq., M.D. ..	1	1	0			
Higginson, Miss ..	2	0	0			
Kemball, Mrs. ..	1	0	0			
Lamb, Miss ..	2	2	0			
Langton, W., Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Leach, Mrs. ..		10	0			
Lewin, Commander ..	1	0	0			
Mewburn, W., Esq. ..	25	0	0			
Murton, Neal, Mrs. ..	2	2	0			
Neild, Dr. ..	5	0	0			
Scott, Mrs. E. A. ..	10	0	0			
Smithers, Miss ..	1	1	0			
Sweetland, The Misses ..	2	0	0			
Thompson, Miss Hebe ..	10	0	0			
Townshend, Miss E. S. ..	1	0	0			
Wimbush, Miss ..	2	6		114	14	0
Dr. A. E. Hawkes, Liverpool:						
"Alpha" ..	2	8	0			
A. Friend ..		10	0			
Hawkes, Dr. A. E. ..	10	10	0			
Hoskinson, E. R., Esq. ..	1	1	0			
Stitt, J. Carlton, Esq. ..	20	0	0			
Temple, John, Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Temple, John, Esq. ..	12	0	0			
Temple, Mr. and Mrs. John	5	0	0			
Walls, Miss ..	5	0	0	61	9	0
Dr. Hayes, Leeds:						
Sharp, Mrs. ..	1	1	0	1	1	0
Dr. Granville Hey:						
Lawson, Mrs. E. D. ..	5	0	0	5	0	0
Dr. Jas. Johnstone, Richmond:						
Arning, C. H., Esq. ..	15	15	0			
Couper, R. P., Esq. ..	4	4	0			
Couper, Mrs. ..	1	1	0			
Kennedy, Mrs. ..	50	0	0			
Spottiswoode, Col. ..	1	0	0			
Vansittart, Capt. Howard	2	2	0			
Walker, W. G., Esq. ..		10	0	74	12	0
Dr. D. MacNish:						
MacNish, D., Esq., M.D. ..	300	0	0			
Muttlebury, Mrs. C. A. ..	10	0	0			
Pettit, Mrs. M. L. ..	2	0	0			
Sinclair, M. A., Mrs., M.D. ..	1	1	0			
Stoate, Henry, Esq. ..	2	2	0			
Todd-Naylor, Mrs. G. ..	1	1	0			
Todd-Naylor, Mrs. G. (second subscription) ..	1	1	0			
Carried forward ..	317	5	0	2381	6	0

<i>Subscribed through</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	317	5	0	2381	6	0
Dr. MacNish (continued):						
Watts, W. F., Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Wood, H., Esq. ..	2	2	0			
X. Y. Z. ..	3	0	0	327	7	0
Dr. Byres Moir:						
Barclay, Miss M. A. ..	5	0	0			
Daniell, Mrs. Ella P. ..	10	0	0			
Grace, Mrs. ..	25	0	0			
Lang, Mrs. ..	5	5	0	45	5	0
Dr. E. A. Neatby:						
Anon. ..	2	0	0			
Clanwilliam, Countess of ..	2	0	0			
Dawson, Mrs. Robert ..	5	0	0			
Fellowes, Pearson, Mrs. ..	50	0	0			
Hoyle, Wm. Rossiter, Esq. ..	10	10	0			
Jones, J., Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Keep, Miss ..	50	0	0			
Keep, Miss (second donation)	50	0	0			
Sibly, G. W., Rev. ..	2	2	0	176	12	0
Dr. Edith Neild, Tunbridge Wells:						
Neild, Dr. Edith ..	2	0	0			
Wilson, Miss, M.D. ..	2	0	0	4	0	0
Dr. Ord, Bournemouth:						
Anon. ..		10	0			
Manners, W. B., Esq. ..	10	10	0			
Preston, Miss ..	3	0	0	14	0	0
Dr. Powell:						
Behrens, Arthur M., Esq. ..	2	2	0			
Freke, Miss Evans ..		10	0			
Low, Lady Ida ..	1	1	0			
Warren, Vernon, Hon. Wm. ..	2	2	0			
Warren, Vernon, Hon. Mrs. ..	2	2	0			
Willis, Mrs. ..	1	1	0			
Wise, W. P., Esq. ..	10	10	0	19	8	0
Dr. T. E. Purdom, Croydon:						
Chaplin, H. Esq. ..		10	0			
Chaplin, Mrs. ..		10	0			
Chaplin, Miss ..		10	0			
Drinkwater, Miss ..		13	0			
Harris, Geo., Esq. ..	5	5	0			
Herbert, A., Esq. ..	1	1	0			
Herbert, The Misses ..	1	1	0			
Keatley Moore, H., Esq. ..	1	1	0			
Probert, Miss ..	1	1	0			
Purdom, T. E., Esq., M.D. ..	5	0	0			
Stevenson, Mrs. ..	1	1	0			
Verner, Mrs. ..	5	0	0			
Wilkinson, —. ..	1	1	0	23	14	0
Dr. Steinthal, Manchester:						
Carver, W. O., Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Haworth, Jesse, Esq. ..	10	0	0			
Haworth, Mrs. ..	5	0	0			
Haworth, Frank, Esq. ..	2	0	0			
Haworth, Sir Arthur, Bart. ..	5	0	0			
Ireland, Miss ..	5	0	0			
Jefferson, A. H. ..	2	0	0			
Monks, F. W., Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Steinthal, W. O., Esq., M.D. ..	1	0	0	40	0	0
Carried forward ..				3031	12	0

<i>Subscribed through</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..				303	12	0
Dr. Stonham :						
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Gosse, Edmund, Esq. .. ..	2	2	0			
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Shawcross, R. E., Esq. .. ..	5	0	0			
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Smithson, Mrs. .. ..	1	0	0			
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Dr. Storar :						
Field, Mrs. .. ..	2	0	0			
Kimber, Mrs. .. ..	1	1	0	3	1	0
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Wynne, Thomas, Dr. and						
Mrs. .. ..	25	0	0			
Mrs. O. .. ..	10	0	0			
Miss D. .. ..	5	0	0			
Miss S. .. ..	15	0	0			
Mrs. W. .. ..	5	0	0			
W. C., Esq. .. ..	5	0	0			
G. C., Esq. .. ..	5	0	0			
E. F. D. .. ..	5	0	0			
Truscott, Sir Geo. and						
Lady .. ..	15	0	0			
Miss H. .. ..	10	0	0			
J. C. .. ..	5	5	0			
Mrs. H. .. ..	5	0	0			
Mrs. M. .. ..	5	5	0			
Miss H. .. ..	2	2	0			
W. H. .. ..	5	0	0			
Mrs. J. O. .. ..	3	0	0			
Mrs. P. .. ..	3	3	0			
Miss J. H. .. ..	1	0	0			
A. T., Esq. .. ..	1	1	0			
J. C., Esq. .. ..	1	1	0			
D. C., Esq. .. ..	1	1	0			
A. D., Esq. .. ..	1	0	0			
A Well-wisher .. ..	1	0	0			
Miss T. .. ..	1	10	0			
W. W., Esq. .. ..	21	0	0			
H. M., Esq. .. ..	2	2	0			
Miss Q. .. ..	20	0	0			
Small Amounts .. ..	10	2	0			
T. McF. .. ..	5	0	0			
Mrs. and Miss S. .. ..	2	0	0			
A. S., Esq. .. ..	1	0	0			
Miss D. .. ..	1	0	0			
Miss B. .. ..	10	0	0			
G. T., Esq. .. ..	10	0	0			
Miss H. .. ..	5	0	0			
A Friend .. ..	5	6		200	2	6
Carried forward ..				3296	9	6

<i>Subscribed through</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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Weir, John, Esq., M.D. .. ..	5	5	0	20	5	0
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Sharpe, Miss .. ..	1	1	0			
Sharpe, Miss L. .. ..	1	1	0			
Small Amounts .. ..	17	6				
Willis, Mrs. .. ..	5	0	0			
Fergie Woods, Dr. and Mrs.	2	5	6	10	5	0
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Lawrence, Lady Durning .. ..	50	0	0			
Lawrence, Lady Durning						
(second subscription) .. ..	20	0	0			
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Martineau, Miss C. .. ..	10	0	0			
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Cabell, Miss .. ..	10	0	0	101	0	0
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Bilbrough, G. W., Esq. .. ..	1	1	0			
Bilbrough, Mrs. .. ..	1	1	0			
Bilbrough, the Misses .. ..	5	0	0			
Bulmer, Miss .. ..	5	5	0			
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scription) .. ..	1	1	0			
Harmel, Misses .. ..	1	1	0			
Hart, Mrs. .. ..	2	2	0			
Petrie, Miss .. ..	10	10	0			
Stacey, H. G. Esq., M.D. .. ..	1	1	0			
Yewdall, Mrs. Z. .. ..	1	1	0			
Yewdall, Mrs. .. ..	1	1	0			
Small sums .. ..	18	0		31	2	0
				£3,459	1	6

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A Friend .. ..	2	10	0
Stuart, Mazzini, Esq. .. ..	2	2	0
Grierson, Miss .. ..	2	0	0
Thompson, E. R., Esq. .. ..	1	1	0
Bain, Miss M. Charlotte .. ..	10	0	0
Chinn, Col. L. H. .. ..	1	0	0
Allan, Dr. Jas. Hy. .. ..	2	0	0
Drysdale, W., Esq. .. ..	5	0	0
Waterworth, John, Esq. .. ..	2	2	0
Blease, Robert S. .. ..	2	2	0
Crosfield, Mrs. Wm. .. ..	3	0	0
Hood, Mrs. Winifred .. ..	5	0	0
Fernie, Miss J. .. ..	5	0	0
Eastwood, W. H., Esq. .. ..	10	0	0
Crosfield, Harold G., Esq. .. ..	10	5	0
Eills, Mrs. Burton W. .. ..	3	3	0
Helm, Mrs. .. ..	1	0	0
Storey, Mrs. C. M. H. .. ..	10	6	
Cooke, Mrs. Isaac .. ..	2	0	0
Cubley, Harold E., Esq. .. ..	10	6	
Carried forward ..	64	18	0
	3459	1	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	64	18	0	3459	1	6
Borthwick, Miss Emily ..	1	1	0			
Hall, Miss Ada E. ..	1	0	0			
Kuhns, W. M., Esq. ..	10	0	0			
Mallaby, Miss ..	1	1	0			
Carver, Miss L. D. ..	1	0	0			
Watson, Mrs. John ..	3	3	0			
Boadle, John W., Esq. ..	10	0				
Mansfield Browne, Miss R. ..	1	1	0			
Mansfield Browne, Miss C. ..	1	1	0			
Calder, Mrs. James ..	5	5	0			
Hayward, Mrs. Charles ..	2	2	0			
Clarkson, Thomas, Esq. ..	1	1	0			
Brookfield, George, Esq. ..	1	1	0			
Coltart, Mrs. ..	5	0	0			
Atkin, Hope T., Esq. ..	2	0	0			
Temple, Tom, Esq. ..	5	0	0			
Tweddle, Miss ..	10	0				
Wainwright, Miss ..	5	0	0			
Twigge, Miss L. E. ..	2	2	0			
Twigge, E. A., Esq. ..	2	2	0			
Twigge, M. F., Esq. ..	2	2	0			
Thompson, Miss Frances ..	10	0				
Hardwick, Mrs. ..	5	0	0			
Henderson, Miss C. C. ..	5	0	0			
Crosfield, Miss G. ..	10	0				
Hall, Miss Catherine ..	5	0	0			
	134	0	0			
Interest .. ..	4	5				
	134	4	5			
Expenses .. ..	10	14	9			
Handed to Hospital Treasurer	123	9	8	123	9	8

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Avent, Dr. A. ..	5	5	0
Martino, Miss E. V. ..	5	5	0
Martino, F. R. ..	5	5	0
Wingfield, Dr. J. ..	5	5	0
Bolton, Miss A. L. ..	5	0	0
Bumsted, F. D. ..	5	0	0
Gibbins, Miss Emma ..	5	0	0
Huxley, Dr. J. C. ..	3	3	0
Barker, George ..	2	2	0
Phelps, General ..	2	2	0
Rathbone, Miss Florence ..	2	2	0
Rolason, Mr. and Mrs. ..	2	2	0
Baker, Mrs. F. ..	1	1	0
Cooper, John ..	1	1	0
Dennison, Gilbert ..	1	1	0
Evershed, Mrs. Lilian ..	1	1	0
Haseler, Miss Kathleen ..	1	1	0
Mantle and Sons, John ..	1	1	0
Mitchells and Butlers, Ltd. ..	1	1	0
Carried forward ..	75	8	0
	3582	11	2

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	75	8	0	3582	11	2
Pardhy, Dr. K. M. ..	1	1	0			
Pearson, Miss Ora F. ..	1	1	0			
Zair, Mrs. Lucy ..	1	1	0			
Ravenhill, Mrs. E. ..	1	0	0			
Lees, E. A. ..	10	6				
May, Mrs. Nunn ..	10	6				
Pratt, Miss Lucy H. ..	10	6				
Robinson, Samuel ..	10	6				
Anonymous ..	10	0				
Rolason, Mrs. A. C. ..	10	0				
Taylor, Henry ..	10	0				
Terry, Mrs. C. D. ..	10	0				
Shreck, Mrs. ..	5	0				
Amphlett, Miss M. A. ..	5	0				
	84	3	0			
Expenses .. ..	5	16	4			
Handed to Hospital Treasurer	78	6	8	78	6	8
				£3,660	17	10

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Archer, William, Esq. ..	5	0	0
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Axel, Dr. O. C. ..	2	2	0
Baker, Miss ..	10	0	
Balfour, Williamson ..	20	0	0
Barker, Miss E. G. ..	1	0	0
Barry, Mrs. Renton ..	1	1	0
Beddow, Josiah, Esq. ..	5	0	0
Bell, Mrs. ..	1	1	0
Bell, Miss ..	1	1	0
Bothamley, Miss F. E. ..	1	0	0
Boulton, C. R., Esq. (Liverpool) ..	100	0	0
Bowen, Miss ..	2	2	0
Braby, Mrs. (In Memoriam) ..	2	2	0
Brazil, Walter, Esq. ..	25	0	0
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Browne, Montague, Esq., and Mrs. ..	1	0	0
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Caird, R. H., Esq., J.P. ..	50	0	0
Caird, Jas. A. Henryson, Esq. ..	5	0	0
Carter, Mrs. W. E. D. ..	1	0	0
Cosgrave, George A., Esq., M.D. ..	2	2	0
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Chance, Mrs. ..	1	1	0
Cheatham, Mrs. Astley ..	10	0	0
Chaffey, Mrs. ..	1	0	0
Chance, Mrs. ..	1	0	0
Chavasse, Mrs. ..	3	3	0
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Carried forward ..	301	8	6



	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. .. .	301	8	6
Clausen-Thue, Miss Edith .. .. .	10	10	0
Colthurst, Mrs. .. .. .	10	0	0
Colthurst, Miss .. .. .	10	0	0
Copeman, H. James, Esq. .. .. .	3	3	0
Crowder, Mrs. .. .. .	1	0	0
Cumming, Mrs., William .. .. .	5	0	0
Cumming, Mrs. William (second subscrip- tion) .. .. .	2	2	0
Dalziel, Miss .. .. .	1	0	0
Darling, E. C., Esq. .. .. .	2	2	0
Dent, Miss .. .. .	1	0	0
Dickens, Mrs. A. H. .. .. .	10	0	0
Ditmas, Col., and Mrs. F. F. .. .. .	1	1	0
Dixon, H. Davies, Esq. .. .. .	1	1	0
Dodd, Mrs., G. .. .. .	10	0	0
Donoughmore, Rt. Hon. Earl of .. .. .	100	0	0
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Eccles, Mrs. Helen .. .. .	10	10	0
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Ellis, Miss K. G. .. .. .	14	2	0
Finlay, J. T., Esq. .. .. .	2	2	0
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Green, Miss .. .. .	10	0	0
Gregson, A. H., Esq., M.D. .. .. .	1	1	0
Grey, Mrs. John .. .. .	10	0	0
Grugeon, James, Esq. .. .. .	1	0	0
Haes, Mrs. M. J. .. .. .	5	0	0
Hall, M. C., Esq. .. .. .	5	0	0
Hall-Smith, P., Esq., M.D. .. .. .	1	1	0
Harrison, Mrs. Rose .. .. .	1	1	0
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Hunt, Miss .. .. .	5	0	0
Hulland Wright, —, Esq. .. .. .	1	1	0
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In Memory of B. .. .. .	5	5	0
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Jones, G. Reginald, Esq., M.D. .. .. .	1	1	0
Jones, James, Esq., M.D. .. .. .	1	1	0
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Kent, Miss .. .. .	5	0	0
Ker, Miss F. .. .. .	3	0	0
Kersey, W. R., Esq. .. .. .	3	3	0
Kersham, Miss M. A. .. .. .	10	0	0
Klickman, Martin, Esq. .. .. .	5	5	0
Carried forward .. .. .	676	10	2

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .. .. .	676	10	2
Knight, Mrs. Lily, F. M. .. .. .	1	1	0
Knight, C. A., Esq. .. .. .	10	0	0
Knight, R., Esq. .. .. .	10	10	0
Laing, J. R., Esq. .. .. .	10	10	0
Laird, Miss A. T. .. .. .	1	1	0
Lea, Miss Eleanor and Sister .. .. .	1	1	0
Leacock, Miss .. .. .	5	0	0
Leedam, Miss C. .. .. .	5	0	0
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Lilley, H. R. B., Esq. (second subscription) .. .. .	2	2	0
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Lysley, Mrs. F. E. .. .. .	5	0	0
Macfarren, Miss .. .. .	1	10	0
Manning, J. R., Esq. .. .. .	1	0	0
Martin, Miss M. .. .. .	1	0	0
Mathews, W. Lee, Esq. .. .. .	5	5	0
Maunsell, Mrs. .. .. .	10	0	0
Maw, H., Esq. .. .. .	5	5	0
Mawley, J., Esq. (In Memoriam) .. .. .	3	0	0
Mayfield, Esq. .. .. .	1	1	0
Maynard, Miss, per Mrs. White .. .. .	10	0	0
Mercer, Miss .. .. .	10	0	0
Mitford, Hon. Mrs. Percy .. .. .	5	0	0
Miller, James, Esq. .. .. .	1	1	0
Mocatta, Mrs. .. .. .	1	1	0
Moncrieff, Dick J. W. M., Esq. .. .. .	5	0	0
Mold, Miss Florence .. .. .	2	2	0
Mold, Miss A. .. .. .	2	2	0
More, E. A., Miss .. .. .	10	0	0
Moore, Miss Amelia .. .. .	5	0	0
Morton, E. Handfield, Esq. .. .. .	5	5	0
Moule, Mrs. Emily .. .. .	1	1	0
Murray, Dr. J. M., per Mrs. White .. .. .	1	1	0
Neild, Fred., Esq., M.D. .. .. .	5	0	0
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O'Hagan, Dowager Lady .. .. .	3	0	0
Oldroyd, Lady .. .. .	25	0	0
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Partridge, Miss A. J. .. .. .	10	0	0
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Perks, Sir Robert and Lady .. .. .	100	0	0
Pettit, Mrs. M. L. .. .. .	2	0	0
Poate, W. H., Esq. .. .. .	10	0	0
Potts, Mrs. Eleanor .. .. .	1	1	0
Pullar, A., Esq., M.D. .. .. .	5	5	0
Purdom, W. P., Esq., M.D. .. .. .	2	2	0
Rains, Mrs. .. .. .	10	0	0
Ricardo, Miss K. C. .. .. .	2	0	0
Robertson, Miss E. .. .. .	2	2	0
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	£	s.	d.
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The Misses Blumberg, Southport .. ..	5	5	0
Mrs. and Miss Hobbs, Southport .. ..	2	2	0
Mrs. Warburton, Southport .. .. .	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Therkildsen, Southport ..	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Golding, Litherland .. ..	2	2	0
Mrs. E. C. Lowe, Southport .. .. .	2	2	0
Mrs. Dooly, Formby .. .. .	1	1	0
Mrs. Chadburn, Southport .. .. .	10	6	
Mrs. Charples, Southport .. .. .	2	2	0
Mr. and Mrs. Longson, Cheadle Hulme ..	1	1	0
Mr. Wrigley, Windermere .. .. .	10	0	0
Mrs. Wrigley, Windermere .. .. .	5	0	0
Miss Barnes, Southport (for endowment of bed) .. .. .	100	0	0
Through Dr. E. Cronin Lowe and Dr. F. J. Wheeler :			
Mrs. John Holden, Darwen .. .. .	20	0	0
Mrs. G. P. Holden, Darwen .. .. .	5	5	0
Mr. J. P. Davies, Darwen .. .. .	5	0	0
Anon., Darwen .. .. .	10	10	0
Mrs. R. Howard Eccles, Lower Darwen ..	10	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. James Shorrocks, Manchester .. ..	5	0	0
Mr. W. P. Kay, Darwen .. .. .	3	3	0
Mr. Thomas Knowles, Darwen .. .. .	2	2	0
Mr. A. T. Eccles, Darwen .. .. .	2	2	0
Mr. J. C. Shorrocks, London .. .. .	2	2	0
Mr. J. Edgar Eccles, Liverpool .. .. .	2	2	0
Mr. J. T. Hargreaves, Darwen .. .. .	1	0	0
A.P. .. .. .	1	1	0
A.M.J. .. .. .	1	1	0
Miss Marsden, Blackburn .. .. .	1	0	0
Mrs. Eccles (second donation) .. .. .	10	0	0
Miss Oddie, Southport .. .. .	2	0	0
The Misses Herbert, Southport .. .. .	1	1	0
Miss Lawton, Southport .. .. .	1	0	0
Miss Taylor, Southport .. .. .	10	6	
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Simpson, Southport	3	3	0
Mrs. Kyan .. .. .	10	0	
Mr. Marsden, Birkdale .. .. .	20	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Watchan, Southport .. ..	1	1	0
Dr. Peter Stuart, Liverpool .. .. .	50	0	0
Mr. Lewis, Southport .. .. .	1	0	0
Mr. Dewhurst, Birkdale .. .. .	25	0	0
Rev. Ashby, Southport .. .. .	10	6	
Mr. Bentley, Birkdale .. .. .	5	5	0
Mr. Bates, Birkdale .. .. .	1	1	0
Mrs. B. Lea, Southport .. .. .	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions through Physicians .. ..	3,660	17	10
„ sent direct to Treasurer .. .. .	1,703	16	7
„ from Overseas .. .. .	559	10	3
Total .. .. .	5,924	4	8

## THE FRENCH OFFICIAL CONTROL OF THE NEUILLY HOSPITAL.

The Anglo-French-American Hospital being under the ægis of the French Red Cross, two members of this body, Monsieur de Valroger and Monsieur Basquin, were deputed and voluntarily devoted their time to the necessary lay administrative detail in connection with the purely military side of the work at Neuilly. This included keeping the record of each patient's Hospital days (necessary in compiling the accounts for payment of the Capitation grant of Frs. 2 per diem), arranging for the reception of patients, and returning them to dépôt on their discharge.

Dr. Bernard Arnulphy, who had for several months unweariedly discharged lay duties as Administrateur, and Professional duties as Consulting Physician, resigned the former office in November, 1916. Thereafter, at the instance of the French authorities, Mons. Verdé Delisle was appointed to the vacant post. Dr. Arnulphy remained in office as Consulting Physician up to the conclusion of the work at Neuilly, and special record must be made of the continuous and unstinted labour given by this gentleman, both in lay and professional capacities, in the interest of the hospital. Particularly at the time of its institution, and also later in its daily activities, the negotiations and conferences with the French authorities were mainly conducted by Dr. Arnulphy, and his close personal relations with Admiral Touchard, the chief of the Paris Centre of the Croix Rouge Française were of great value in solving many problems of administration.

Monsieur Verdé Delisle on commencing his duties as Administrateur came over to London once and again, and conferred personally with the Chairman of Committee on various matters of moment concerning the conduct and extension of the work at Neuilly.

The services of Monsieur Delisle as an eminent financier were unreservedly placed, by this gentleman, at the disposal of the Committee, and proved of conspicuous value in the many-sided negotiations incident to the conclusion of the activities of the hospital.

It was mainly due to the sound advice of Monsieur Verdé Delisle that the Committee, on reviewing the situation in March 1916, resolved to recommend the meeting of subscribers to bring this successful work to a termination.

## COMPLETION OF THE ACTIVE LIFE OF THE HOSPITAL.

During the active life of the Hospital the French military provision for the reception of medical and surgical cases had undergone sweeping changes in the distribution of patients; many of the lesser auxiliary hospitals had been closed down, and the mass of the cases was being concentrated in larger institutions or transferred to towns distant from Paris.

Concurrently the Homœopathic imbalance previously existing in England had become to some extent rectified. The War Office and Admiralty respectively had



THE OFFICIAL AND NURSING STAFF OF THE NEUILLY HOSPITAL.



ultimately accepted the offer of beds made by British homœopathic institutions early in the war, and an increasing number of patients from the Army and the Fleet were being sent to the homœopathic hospitals in England. Thus Homœopathy had the opportunity of making its public service known and appreciated in this country. The extra work necessarily thrown upon medical staffs of the homœopathic hospitals, as well as the number of homœopathic doctors called to the colours in the R.A.M.C. made it increasingly difficult to maintain the requisite medical staff at the Neuilly Hospital.

It was deemed therefore advisable not to continue the work for an indefinite period after the original insistent call for its necessity had lessened. The fact also that the proprietor of the Villa Borghèse required the use of the building for his own purposes after the 1st April, thus necessitating a complete change of *locale* with the attendant large expense of removing such an institution, was another potent factor in convincing the Committee of Management of the advisability of readjusting the situation. This view was confirmed at the Meeting of Subscribers, held at the London Homœopathic Hospital on 25th January, 1916, when it was decided that the work of the Hospital might properly be terminated, and that, if the patients under treatment could be moved, the hospital should be closed on the 15th March.

Beds, bedding, household linen and effects, hospital requisites of every description, drugs, dressings and whatever stores were in the hospital were transferred to the Service de Santé and to the French Red Cross who received them very gratefully, and expressed much regret at the termination of the activity of a hospital which had been such a material and efficient aid to their necessities.

The greatest care and precaution were taken alike by the Matron at Neuilly and the Committee in London to ensure that every detail of the hospital equipment provided by the subscribers and friends in England was thus transferred to the responsible official organisations appointed for the purpose. The Neuilly Committee considered itself fortunate in that all the stores, as well as material in actual use which had been entrusted to its keeping, were thus turned to similar account by the French official management.

Late in the history of the hospital it had been the wish of the French military authorities that the whole institution should be reserved for officers. This suggestion did not meet with the approval of the Committee of Management, not only on account of the extra expense entailed, but by reason of the consequent limitation in the grade of patients admitted for treatment. For this limitation the Committee had no warrant.

## APPENDICES.

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### APPENDIX I.—CIRCULAR LETTER ISSUED BY THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE TO THE FRIENDS OF HOMŒOPATHY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

#### HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

*To the Friends of Homœopathy in Great Britain.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is the earnest desire of all of us to bring the values of Homœopathy to the service of the Sick in the present campaign.

For the benefit of the wounded an enormous amount of the highest surgical skill has been sent from this country to and near the scene of war. No such concerted and extensive action has been taken for the special behalf of the sick.

It is peculiarly the sphere of Homœopathy to deal successfully with Acute Diseases, such as pneumonia, acute rheumatism, dysentery, enteric, etc. Those responsible for the public administration of Homœopathy and its institutions regard it as their plain duty to take a definite part in providing hospital accommodation for those stricken with serious illness in military service. British Voluntary Hospitals have already spread themselves far and wide in France and Belgium. After special investigations, we consider it a desirable and practicable issue to establish at once a British hospital in France, for the homœopathic treatment of the sick in the human wastage of war.

The signatories to this letter have every confidence that the financial obligations of such a plan would be cheerfully undertaken by British Homœopathy. They further are of opinion that to insure success a sum of £5,000 will probably be requisite. A Hospital Building, already furnished in great measure for the admission of patients, will, it is hoped, be acquired by British Homœopathy for the treatment of the sick stricken down in the fighting lines. Situate in a specially favourable locality in France, the building in view contains some large wards and small ones, and it is surrounded by private grounds with facility for temporary extension. This building being immediately obtainable at a fixed rent, a special feature of this scheme is



that it involves no great capital expenditure for equipment, and nearly all the money subscribed will be for the immediate and direct benefit of the patients.

The building having been in use as a private hospital is well found as regards water, light, sanitation, and the special essentials for the work.

The responsible French authorities having inspected the building have granted to our Special Commissioners the fullest necessary powers for the taking over and working of this institution by us as a hospital for the treatment of the sick in war.

The medical staff is planned to include physicians from among the leading representatives of British Homœopathy in monthly rotation. Promises of service have been freely and generously given for this duty of distinction by consultants and hospital physicians.

The principal homœopathic institution in this country will be represented in the establishment and control of this hospital. The administration will be from London as a base, and through the organisation of the London Homœopathic Hospital, as authorities accustomed to hospital administration.

Visitors interested in the work of the hospital are invited to apply in due course to the Director, by whom they will be welcomed.

#### FINANCE.

For the establishment, administration, and maintenance for a minimum period of twelve months it is estimated that a sum of at least £5,000 will be required. Subscriptions and donations may be made as follows:—

1. TO THE GENERAL FUND of the proposed hospital in France for the military sick.
2. For the Endowment of a Large Ward during the whole period of administration of the Hospital, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.
3. For the Endowment of a Special Ward during the administration of the hospital, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS.
4. For the Endowment of a Bed during the administration of the hospital, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.
5. For the maintenance of a Ward, Large or Special, during the period of one month in the administration of the Hospital, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS TO TEN POUNDS.

Cheques to be made payable to the London Homœopathic Hospital and crossed "French Hospital Account" and should be addressed to Secretary, London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.

Will you be so kind as to write us, at your earliest convenience, indicating the amount of support you will be able to give? It is expected that a special meeting

of all who are interested in the provision of homœopathic treatment for those stricken with disease in defence of their country will be called without delay, as soon as adequate assurances of aid have come to hand.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT, Bart.

*Vice-President of London Homœopathic Hospital.*

R. H. CAIRD, J.P.,

*Chairman House Committee London Homœopathic Hospital.*

WYNNE THOMAS,

*President British Homœopathic Society.*

C. KNOX SHAW,

*Treasurer British Homœopathic Society.*

JAMES JOHNSTONE,

*President British Homœopathic Congress, 1914.*

BYRES MOIR,

*Consulting Physician London Homœopathic Hospital.*

W. LEE MATHEWS,

*Chairman British Homœopathic Association.*

E. H. MORTON,

*Vice-Chairman British Homœopathic Association.*

GEORGE BURFORD,

*Vice-President International Homœopathic Council*

E. PETRIE HOYLE,

*Hon. Secretary International Homœopathic Council.*

W. CASH REED,

*President Liverpool Branch British Homœopathic Society, 1914.*

A. E. HAWKES,

*Senior Physician, Hahnemann Hospital, Liverpool.*

DAVID MACNISH, M.A., M.B.,

*Secretary to the Provisional Committee,*

*Chalmers House, 43, Russell Square, London, W.C.*

## II.—ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL, NEUILLY: FOUNDATION MEETING IN LONDON.

*February 12th, 1915.*

A Meeting of the Subscribers to the above Hospital was held in the Board Room of the London Homœopathic Hospital this afternoon at three o'clock.

The Earl of Donoughmore occupied the Chair.

In opening the Meeting the Chairman gave an account of the arrangements that had been made for acquiring the premises at Neuilly, Paris, for establishing the hospital and stated that moneys already received and lodged with the Bankers amounted to £1,337 14s. 6d., and that further promised contributions amounted to over £1,500.

It was resolved that the name of the Hospital be the Anglo-French-American Hospital, Neuilly, Paris.

It was proposed by Sir Ryland Adkins, seconded by Dr. Burford, that the proposed Constitution of Management submitted and read to the Meeting, as follows, be approved and adopted.

#### PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

A General Committee consisting of the Board of Management of the London Homœopathic Hospital, and the Provisional Committee, be elected at this Meeting of Subscribers, with power to add to their number.

The sole management and control of all the affairs of the Hospital shall be vested in this General Committee.

This Committee shall have the power, if they see fit, to appoint from their members, not more than six, nor less than three, to form an Executive Committee, who shall transact all business relating to the affairs of the Hospital, deal with all monetary matters, collect subscriptions and pass for payment all accounts and carry out any special business that may be delegated to them by the General Committee.

The General Committee shall elect a Chairman from among their number, and such Chairman shall also be Chairman of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the Chairman at any meeting one of the Members of Committee shall be elected to act as Chairman for the Meeting.

A quorum of their Committee shall consist of three members personally present. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Caird proposed and Mr. Morton seconded that the names of Lady Perks, and Mrs. Holman, President and Secretary of the Ladies' Guild, be added to the General Committee. Carried unanimously.

Sir Robert Perks then proposed and Mr. Ralph Callard seconded that the Committee of the Neuilly Hospital now elected be authorised to take over and adopt all agreements, provisional or otherwise, entered into by the Provisional Committee to this date. Carried.

The Chairman then proposed that the cordial thanks of the Meeting be accorded to the Provisional Committee on the termination of their work. Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks, carried by acclamation, to Lord Donoughmore for presiding, closed the meeting.

### APPENDIX III.—MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

The generosity of prominent Liverpool citizens had already shown itself as splendid private initiative, but at the instance of J. Carlton Stitt, Esq. (the chairman of the Liverpool Homœopathic Hospital), and many of the supporters of the institution, opportunity was given to a wider circle of the friends of Homœopathy to aid the responsible administrators of the Neuilly Hospital in their important work.

Accordingly, through Mr. Carlton Stitt, Mr. Harold Crosfield, Dr. Cash Reed and other gentlemen, the Neuilly Hospital Committee in London were invited to send a deputation to Liverpool to address an audience on the being and doing of this Hospital.

The meeting was held at the Adelphi Hotel, on June 27th, 1915, and many ladies and gentlemen were assembled to testify the unabated interest of Liverpool homœopaths in the welfare of the larger Homœopathy. The chair was occupied by Mr. Carlton Stitt, and the deputation consisted of Mrs. Holman, of London, and Dr. George Burford, as Delegates from the London Committee. Mr. Carlton Stitt introduced the deputation in a pithy and arresting speech and invited Mrs. Holman to address the meeting.

Mrs Holman, who was closely identified with the work, gave a most sympathetic address. She spoke of the provision for wounded British troops at the beginning of the war, and showed how an unprepared condition in hospital equipment was redeemed by the R.A.M.C., assisted by the goodwill and helpfulness of the people in England. France, too, was behind in that as well as in other directions, and was not able to appeal to its people in anything like the same degree. Surgeons and doctors were sent away to their regimental duties, and at the beginning of the war there was a shortage of medical men to deal with the enormous numbers of casualties which were double what any statistician would have imagined. So many industries had been closed down or paralysed in France that the country was practically living on its savings, and not only was there not enough money to give for work of this kind, but there was also not the same standard of hospital equipment as obtained in England. Since the nuns had been expelled there had been no nursing profession in existence there, and what nurses there were were of a lower type and not qualified in the sense that they were in this country. Not only was there a shortage of doctors, but, in all the military hospitals the nurses were men and often untrained. Under these conditions the Homœopathic Hospital was opened, and she pointed out how the French people appreciated the hospital especially as it was staffed and equipped by the best that could be sent from England. It was not a case of overlapping. It was a work which no one else was doing.

Dr. Burford, Vice-President of the International Homœopathic Council, paid tribute to the valuable services rendered at the hospital by two Liverpool medical men, Dr. Cash Reed and Dr. Alfred Hawkes. He said there never was a war in which so immense an amount of succour for the helpless and sick had to be provided. Liverpool had done magnificently in meeting the demands of humanity, but the demands

were insistent for more nurses and doctors, for the equipment of medical service on behalf of the wounded and for provision for the convalescent. Neuilly was the last word in hospitals for those who had borne the burden of the battlefield, and they were anxious to increase the accommodation by extension, as well as by the establishment of what would be an auxiliary hospital nearer to the fighting line, and a kind of receiving depot.

Mr. Harold G. Crosfield, of the Liverpool Hahnemann Hospital, moved and Dr. Cash Reed seconded a vote of thanks to the speakers, and cordially commended the work to the practical sympathy of the public of Liverpool.

#### APPENDIX IV.—MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

The Homœopathic Physicians in Birmingham had been eager to demonstrate the sympathies of the great midland city with the being and doing of the Neuilly Hospital. At their initiative a public meeting was called at the Homœopathic Hospital, under the presidency of Lieut.-General Phelps, to receive and hear the deputation from the London Committee, who attended to explain in detail the objects and methods of the institution at Neuilly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, President of the Neuilly Hospital Council, took the warmest personal interest in this deputation, and made every effort to attend the public meeting himself, but, unfortunately, the Parliamentary arrangements incident to the closing of the Session compelled his lordship's presence in his place as Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, on the day of the meeting. This was held on July 28th, and E. Handfield Morton, Esq., and Dr. Burford as representing the Neuilly Hospital Council were present to address the auditory.

Lieut.-Gen. Phelps mentioned that the Birmingham Homœopathic Hospital had been offered to the military authorities for the treatment of invalid soldiers, but, for some reason unknown to them, the offer had not been accepted. They knew that the homœopathic treatment was an infinitely superior system, particularly for the wounded and for those suffering from nervous fatigue and exhaustion.

Lieut.-General Phelps then introduced Mr. Morton, who was received with applause, to the meeting, and who read a letter from Earl Donoughmore, as follows :—

“ Dear Mr. Morton,—I am very sorry indeed, but contrary to my hopes and owing to the fact that the House of Lords will be sitting to-morrow and that I shall have to be there in order to preside during a Committee stage, I shall be unable to accompany you and Dr. Burford to-morrow to Birmingham, in order to take part in the meeting which has been arranged in connection with our hospital at Neuilly. I would ask you to make my sincere apologies to the meeting for my absence, and to explain that circumstances, which, I am sure the meeting will realise, are quite unavoidable, alone prevent me from coming to Birmingham. At the same time I congratulate myself that the appeal will be in the capable hands of the

Vice-Chairman of our Committee in London, your good-self, and of Dr. Burford, who have done so much to help start the hospital in so satisfactory a manner, as we all know it has started. We are not asking now for subscriptions to assist in the building of a 'castle in Spain!' As our American friends say, the hospital has 'made good,' and the success that has already attended the efforts of all those concerned in it makes me feel quite confident that given the necessary funds, we can continue to contemplate a very satisfactory effort in Paris for the benefit of our Allies until the end of the war. I know how ably you will both explain to the meeting what has already been done, and I should only like to add that I am sure our friends in Birmingham will recognise that not only are we doing good to the man himself when we assist a sick soldier back to health, but that, more than this, every soldier restored to activity is an actual increase in the fighting efficiency of the Allied army. Every shilling subscribed therefore, to our organisation is a direct contribution of assistance towards the success of the war, a war which everyone realises we are all determined to see through to its only possible conclusion.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

DONOUGHMORE."

Mr. Morton then expressed the regret of the deputation that Mr. Knox Shaw and Dr. Byres Moir were unavoidably prevented from attending and addressing the meeting. He then read a letter received from a Birmingham citizen, Sir Whitworth Wallis, as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I have been away and only returned to Birmingham yesterday evening, hence the delay in replying to your letter. I am very sorry to say that an engagement this afternoon prevents me attending your meeting.

Yours faithfully,

C. WHITWORTH WALLIS."

Mr Morton proceeded to explain that the hospital at Neuilly was run in co-operation with the Croix Rouge Française, and having sketched the work that was proceeding there in connection with the medical treatment of soldiers, added that it had been arranged for slightly wounded cases also to be dealt with, and they were now awaiting the final passing, by the military authorities, of the operating theatre that had been equipped for the purpose. This had now been received. We were face to face with a long drawn-out war, and the need for hospital accommodation, and especially for homœopathic treatment, would become more necessary than it had been in the past. It was the fact of the Committee extending the utility of the hospital by taking in the slightly wounded cases that necessitated the additional expenditure in the preparation and equipment of an adequate operating theatre.

The Committee was making a strong appeal for further funds to enable them to keep the hospital open for a longer period than the funds already in hand would permit.

The Deputation desired emphatically to note the very generous support that had been received from our friends in America, and even from far-away New Zealand; and further one of the most encouraging evidences that the Committee had received of the widespread sympathy with the movement was the contribution collected by a few of our fellow subjects, the homœopaths of India, and transmitted through Dr. Charles E. Wheeler.

From many centres in Great Britain most generous responses to the funds of the hospital had been received, and it is sincerely hoped that this liberal flow to the funds would still be continued in the future, to enable the Committee to continue the successful work which the hospital is now doing, so long as it is needed. It should be particularly borne in mind that this hospital, serving our soldiers and those of our Allies, was of direct interest to each and every homœopath in Great Britain and to our homœopathic friends wherever they may be. The fact of the administration having been vested in a Committee in London, was entirely due to London being the most convenient centre for such administration in this case.

Mr. Morton therefore made a special appeal to Birmingham homœopaths to cordially support the cause of the Neuilly Hospital, and pointed out that individual homœopaths might appeal to their non-homœopathic friends for some contribution to this cause of humanity. He felt sure that the well-known liberality of this great capital would not be appealed to in vain.

Lieut.-General Phelps next introduced Dr. Burford to the meeting, who said they had found the French Red Cross authorities more amenable to reasonable pressure than the English, and the Neuilly Institution hoped before long to have an affiliated hospital somewhat nearer the fighting lines. He spoke of the large number of soldiers who, in previous wars, had succumbed to sickness and pointed out that in the present war the number who had fallen victims to sickness, compared to those who had succumbed to the effects of wounds was very much fewer than ever before. There never had been a war in which the salvation of the wounded and sick had attained to anything like the dimensions of recovery as in the present war.

It was unnecessary to speak to a Birmingham audience in this hospital of the predominant importance of homœopathic treatment for the sick, alike in war as in time of peace. Such affections as acute rheumatism, pneumonia, dysentery, etc., were common alike to peace and war time and, in the treatment of these and similar diseases Homœopathy had proved its commanding success.

As homœopathic treatment was not easily carried out under the ægis of the dominant school, it was found requisite to establish a homœopathic hospital as near as practicable to the fighting lines for the reception of the sick soldiers. This had been done in the early part of the current year, and most encouraging reports of the success achieved were sent to the London Committee week by week. To cite only one instance amongst many :—Louis Chancelley, from Tours, had to undergo amputation of his right arm, December 15th. He was attacked with pleurisy on

December 24th, and was sent here on April 22nd. Although many other bacilli were found, the tubercle bacillus was not at that time discovered. He coughed much and suffered from perspirations, and the stump (amputation) had to be constantly dressed as the bone condition was threatening. The upper part of his right lung was not without suspicion and pleuritic sounds were heard at its base. He got much better, gained flesh, his arm healed, and the authorities are about to let him leave for the country where it is hoped he may throw off his consumptive tendency. This was a bad case and his life was despaired of.

Quite recently the committee decided to enlarge its sphere of action and to receive cases suffering from the less severe form of wounds, as affording quite as proper scope for homœopathic treatment as medical cases pure and simple. This provision for the intake of surgical patients has been sanctioned by the authorities and is now in working order. The upkeep of the institution is naturally a cause of constant anxiety to the London Committee, and he appealed with Mr. Morton to the citizens of Birmingham, to manifest their sympathy and financial support for the Neuilly Hospital. The amount of good that could be done was directly dependent on the amount of subscriptions received.

Some of the prominent citizens in Bristol, Liverpool and other large towns had endowed beds (the cost of endowment being £100) and named wards (the cost of such denomination being £250) in the Neuilly Hospital, during the continuation of the work, and he ardently hoped that the response from Birmingham would enable the Committee to still further increase its activities, and possibly found and equip another institution where the same successful work might under the same ægis be carried on.

A lady supporter of Homœopathy, whose son had recently been invalided home after an attack of acute rheumatism in Flanders wrote to say, "how much she would have given had this officer been able to avail himself of the treatment at Neuilly."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks, proposed by a member of the Hospital Committee, to the Deputation, to which Mr. Morton suitably responded, and a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Lieut.-General Phelps for presiding at the meeting.

#### **APPENDIX V.—SOUTHPORT SUPPORT FOR HOMŒOPATHIC BASE HOSPITAL.**

[This is the account given in the leading Southport paper of the meeting to which so much interest had attached.]

By the kind invitation of Dr. and Mrs. E. Cronin Lowe, Dr. Francis Wheeler, and Miss Blumberg, a drawing-room meeting in support of a Homœopathic Base Hospital at Neuilly, near Paris, was held on Saturday evening in the Prince of Wales Hotel. Dr. George Burford, V.P. of the International Homœopathic Council, and Dr. A. E. Hawkes, senior physician of the Hahnemann Hospital, Liverpool, gave addresses of exceptional interest to a large audience, many of whom gave practical



proof of the sympathy Dr. Burford's account of the scheme of work of the hospital aroused.

Dr. Cronin Lowe, who took the chair, welcomed all present in the names of Miss Blumberg, Dr. Wheeler and that of his wife, as well as in his own, and briefly touched on three points:—(1) The hospital was for medical cases, the accommodation being limited to those stricken with serious illness in military service—cases which could not be treated adequately in the available surgical hospitals, such as septic pneumonia, rheumatism, typhoid, etc.; (2) The hospital was in France, on the spot, and the precious early hours often meant life or death in these acute medical conditions; (3) Homœopathic hospitals in London and in the provinces had placed themselves at the disposal of the authorities. Many homœopathic physicians had given a splendid answer to their country's call, and were serving either in France or in the army at home; but if our seriously ill soldiers were unable to be brought to their hospitals they were prepared to take their hospitals to them. Dr. George Burford had come as a deputation from the Central Committee. They gave him a hearty welcome to Southport. They had heard of his work in London and greatly appreciated the honour of having his energising presence with them that night. Having a local institution they did not wish to deflect any interest from their own Cottage Hospital. The two must be co-operative. In supporting a hospital in France, they were infusing steel into the backbone of their enthusiasm for the success of their own hospital, and proving that their interest in Homœopathy was not selfish, but universal and international. (Applause).

#### PRAISE FOR THE SOUTHPORT HOSPITAL.

Dr. Burford said that he had seen many Cottage Hospitals in Europe and America, but few to compare in architectural beauty and solid work with the one that he had had the pleasure of inspecting in Southport. (Applause.) It had been nobly supported by the town, but if he thought that by claiming support also for the Neuilly Hospital any interest would be diverted from it he would not speak at all. However he was sure that he was doing right in addressing the audience before him. He claimed that Homœopathy was a living and moving thing, capable of stretching North, South, East and West, as its advantages were more appreciated. His appeal would be of a missionary character. Emerson said that most epoch makers are unaware of the value of the forces of their influence. This year, 1915, may date the beginning of the flight of militarism. To give restored health of body and strength of arms to strike the necessary blows that will make their mark in history is our privilege. Florence Nightingale saw miles and miles of helpless wounded soldiers with scarcely any nurses or doctors. Her initial work in those shambles influences the work we are doing to-day.

#### MORE DIE OF SICKNESS THAN OF WOUNDS.

During the last two hundred years of warfare statistics prove that on the average four died of sickness to one of wounds. In the Boer War it was eight to one.

In the American Spanish war fourteen to one. In the Russo-Japanese War, for the first time in history, the Japanese casualties from wounded and sickness were practically equal, and we expect it to be at least the same now. Nearly all our interest has been devoted to the wounded; we forget the sick, many of whom do valuable outpost duty and suffer from cold and all its attendant evils in heroic silence. For the benefit of the wounded an enormous amount of the highest surgical skill has been sent from this country to the seat of war. Comparatively a little concerted and extensive action had been taken for the benefit of the sick. Why does Homœopathy start a hospital for itself? Because it has already done well in this titanic struggle. Thirteen homœopathic hospitals in England have taken in soldiers and done excellent work. In Petrograd there is a very fine homœopathic hospital containing forty-five beds. In Paris there is no homœopathic new hospital, because all the doctors have been drafted to work where required for the general good. But their work does not count so definitely for Homœopathy. In Belgium, in Holland, in Germany, homœopathic work is being steadily done. At the end of the war the International Homœopathic Council will have particulars of thousands of cases to report, and it is expected that much valuable information will be collaborated from this systematic work. When it was decided to start a special hospital on the continent for homœopathic treatment of the sick, two doctors from England were sent to Belgium, but found it impossible to establish one there. Dr. Burford gave a vivid word picture of the seventy patients being hurried out of a hospital at Antwerp in four large Piccadilly motor 'buses, and eventually getting safely across to England. They were

#### TOO NEAR THE FIGHTING LINE.

The attention of the committee was attracted to a sanatorium at Neuilly, which could take from 100 to 150 beds without overcrowding, and they decided that it would be cheaper, and a saving of delay to pay a reasonable rent for that than to build or adapt any other place. They had taken it for twelve months with the full support of the French Red Cross Society. At first this Society watched the proceedings with interest. Now we have their cordial appreciation, and are the first European homœopathic hospital to receive as such definite State recognition. We are hospital 307 in the French list, and a Government grant of two francs per day per man will be given. Sympathy with our cause is widening rapidly. All over the country monetary contributions are being sent in, and we have also solid medical support. The medical staff is planned to include physicians from among the leading representatives of British homœopathy in monthly rotation. Two residents will be in charge the whole time and it is expected two other practitioners will come each month. The administration will be controlled from London as a base, through the organisation of the London Homœopathic Hospital. There will be no amateur nurses. "What a heavenly thing to be lifted at last by someone who knows how," said a badly wounded patient on arriving at one of the big hospitals after much suffering at the hands of zealous and kind-hearted, but, alas! inexperienced nurses.

A fine tribute was paid by the speaker to the many ladies who are offering their help, and, in many cases, risking their lives, but he did not believe in any but skilled nurses in severe cases. "The results achieved in this institution," he said, "will be worthy of your subscriptions and of our work. The hospital is now open and is receiving soldiers, and if anyone interested cares to pay a visit they will be welcomed. They will find that there is every essential in the way of water, light, sanitation, etc., and that if properly financed it will do the maximum of good work."

#### EARLY STRUGGLES FOR HOMŒOPATHY.

Dr. A. E. Hawkes, senior physician of the Hahnemann Hospital, Liverpool, speaking as one who represented the third generation of homœopathists in his family, told of the earlier struggles of the medical practitioners in that particular movement, and of the extraordinarily virulent opposition they met with. He said that Dr. Burford initiated the International Homœopathic Council, and he suspected that he had originated the idea of that Neuilly Homœopathic Hospital also. When peace is declared and the homœopathists of all the different countries meet to discuss the methods used by them, Dr. Burford's name will be known even more widely than it is at present. What more natural than that we should want to take our share in the movement, and throw our weight into the hospital field of the world's work.

Dr. Cronin Lowe then read a list of donations and subscriptions already received by him with the replies to his invitation to the meeting, which reached the splendid total of £237, and at the conclusion of the evening, after an opportunity for discussion had been given a further sum of £111 was announced.

In reply to a vote proposed briefly by Dr. Francis Wheeler, Dr. Burford gave some further interesting statistics of the valuable work done by homœopathists during the last few years.

In conclusion of a very interesting and sympathetic meeting, Dr. Cronin Lowe announced the total contribution of £348, and thanked the friends present for their kind and generous response to the appeal made to them. He said that in addition to the bed already endowed by Miss Barnes' generous donation, they would certainly follow Dr. Burford's suggestion to request that a ward in the Neuilly Hospital should be endowed with the remainder of the sum, and be named the Southport Ward. This would further cement their interests to the institution, and they would look forward to occasional reports of the work and progress of the hospital in particular a ward of which they might consider especially their own.

## APPENDIX VI.—PHILLIPS' MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

A THOROUGHLY USEFUL YEAR.—THE WORK IN FRANCE.—BROMLEY WARD WANTED.—  
DR. WYNNE THOMAS COLLECTS £160.—INTERESTING ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Phillips' Memorial Homœopathic Hospital took place on Wednesday evening, the President (Alderman Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Bart.), being in the chair.

The company present included Mr. John Churchill (Chairman), Mr. Thomas Bennett (Treasurer), Mr. W. R. G. Hay, Miss K. Simpson, Mr. J. A. Stoneham, Dr. Wynne Thomas, Dr. Byres Moir, Dr. Burford, Mr. Alfred Wright, Miss Hyde (Matron), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Oscar E. Hill).

The twenty-sixth annual report of the committee was presented as follows:—

The Committee of Management, in presenting their twenty-sixth annual report for the year ended December 31st, 1914, said they trusted that the record of the work done would show that the institution had proved itself as useful and beneficent as in former years.

After the regular business was transacted Dr. G. H. Burford and Dr. Byres Moir (consulting physicians to the Bromley Hospital) gave some interesting details of the work being carried on in France, and appealed for funds to enable a Bromley Ward to be opened at the homœopathic hospital established near Paris. It would require £100 to support a bed, and £250 for a ward. In this connection it subsequently transpired that Dr. Wynne Thomas had already collected £160 19s. for that object, so that, as he intimated, the founding of a bed was assured, and it was hoped soon to raise sufficient to endow a ward.

In his speech Dr. Burford, after urging each subscriber to try and get one new subscriber during the coming year, said if they took a superficial view of matters then going on in Europe, it might seem as if they had gone back to the stone age, their *morale* all gone down and nothing left but a lust for destruction and blood. If, however, they looked deeper, they would find a most remarkable ethical exaltation pervading all classes in the Allied countries. Especially would they see amongst working men a wonderful desire to strike a blow in defence of truth and justice. (Applause.) Another thing was to be noticed. Whole nations like Russia and France, voluntarily giving up alcohol, so as to raise the war out of the rut of mere militarism. It was that ethical spirit which reconciled some of them to the continued conduct of the war. In war there were two agents of death and destruction—bullets and disease. It had been computed that four victims on the average died of disease to one from wounds. In the Spanish-American war the figures were fourteen to one, and in the Boer War 14,000 had died from medical illnesses to 8,000 from surgical. It was, therefore, quite as necessary to provide for the sick as for the wounded. How did Homœopathy stand with reference to cures? In cases of acute pneumonia seven per cent. had died under homœopathic treatment, and

twenty-one per cent. under other treatment. In cases of acute rheumatism the figures were fifteen per cent. of heart complications under Homœopathy, fifty-six per cent. other hospitals. In cholera Homœopathy lost sixteen per cent., other hospitals fifty-nine per cent. It was time therefore, that they should make a definite stand to have institutions of their own, where patients could have homœopathic treatment. The prejudice against Homœopathy, however, was very great. At the beginning of the war homœopathists in London had placed seventy-five beds at the disposal of the authorities and not one of them had hitherto been taken advantage of.\* In France things were different. Near Paris, for the first time in the history of the world, a homœopathic hospital had been established and was full. In it much more provision was made for the sick than for the wounded. As, however, man did not live by bread alone, so hospitals did not live by good wishes alone. It was not their desire to divert money from any funds at home to which they might be subscribing, but just as the churches had their missionary campaigns, so they appealed for help to their missionary campaign in France. It required £100 to endow a bed in their hospital near Paris, and a ward could be endowed for £250. He hoped that they would be able to establish a Bromley ward. (Applause.)

Dr. Byres Moir also spoke, first thanking them for appointing him one of their consulting physicians. He was proud to be connected with that hospital, which he considered was unequalled as a cottage hospital. With reference to the hospital in France, of which Dr. Burford had spoken, and in which he was the principal moving spirit, he (Dr. Moir) had paid two visits there, and could confidently recommend it to their support. There had been much red tape and great difficulties to overcome, but everything was at present working smoothly. It was situated in one of the best districts near Paris, and was beautifully fitted up.

Sir George Truscott thanked the doctors for their interesting addresses. They must try to find the sinews of war for endowing the ward, and he had no doubt they would be able to do so. He might mention that the first subscription handed to him that evening was from a very old friend of theirs, Mr. A. F. Hulbert, Postmaster of Ripon, who was for many years in Bromley.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, was, upon the proposition of Mr. John Churchill, accorded by acclamation very cordially.

## APPENDIX VII.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

### DRAWING-ROOM MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

A drawing-room meeting was held, at the kind invitation of Constance, Lady Coote, at Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, on Wednesday, March 25th. Lady Coote received the visitors, who numbered some fifty to sixty, and at the meeting the chair was taken by Dr. Frederic Neild, who introduced as deputation from the Committee in

\* This deficiency was shortly afterwards rectified, and up to June, 1917, some 500 naval ratings had been received by the London Homœopathic Hospital for medical and surgical treatment.

London, Mrs. Holman, the Secretary of the Ladies' Guild of the London Homœopathic Hospital; E. H. Morton, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Anglo-French-American Hospital Committee; and Dr. George Burford, of London. Dr. Neild commended the object of the meeting to the practical sympathy of the assembly and invited Mrs. Holman to address the meeting concerning the Neuilly Hospital.

Mrs. Holman, who was warmly received, spoke at some length of the all-important work of women in tempering the stress of war as well as ameliorating the results of its wastage. All over the broad area of conflict, women's restorative work, alike for animals and mankind, was mitigating the horrors of the strife; and not only at Yvetôt, where Mr. Dudley Wright was doing such admirable work for the wounded, but also at Neuilly, where the insistent necessities of the sick were receiving special attention, the particular interests of homœopaths were centred. At Neuilly, the sick from illness, and not the wounded from the guns, were received and medically attended and nursed back to health and strength. It was an enterprise carried out under homœopathic auspices, and added a most desirable department to Red Cross Work. The sooner and the more thoroughly our sick in this war are restored to vigour, the earlier success will those forces achieve who are now protecting our hearths and homes (continued applause).\*

Mr. E. H. Morton, responding to the invitation of the Chairman, dealt in a very direct manner with the necessity for a homœopathic hospital for the soldiers who have fallen victims to disease. The equipment of the hospital at Neuilly was such that it would rank with that of any medical hospital within reach of the firing lines. The great advantage of homœopathic treatment was in its special adjustment of remedies to disease (the speaker gave a ludicrous instance of polypharmacy with an anonymous mixture of drugs for a vague disease). Homœopathy, skillfully directed, was one of the allies helping to fight the great battle of the progress of mankind, and this particular initiative claimed the support of all who relied on Homœopathy in time of personal need.

Dr. Neild then asked Dr. Burford to address the meeting.

Dr. Burford said: "Lady Coote, Dr. Neild, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have had the honour of connection with the public work of Homœopathy in Tunbridge Wells for the past twenty years, as one of the Consulting Physicians to the Homœopathic Hospital in this town. I do not wonder at the keen interest you take in matters homœopathic when I recall the very excellent work done at that institution, which is carried on by your generous support, and of whose beneficent activity you are the living supporters. Therefore I come to appeal to you to-day on behalf of a new homœopathic public service—one in which we are all directly interested, and which will render much or little aid to our protectors according as our aid to its equipment is much or little. That new public service is the homœopathic hospital recently opened by an English Committee at Neuilly, near Paris, and devoted to the care

\* Mrs. Holman since crossed to France to visit personally the hospitals at Neuilly and Yvetôt.

of soldiers stricken down with disease while on active duty. The maladies following on prolonged exposure, pneumonia, acute rheumatism, bronchitis, etc., are precisely those maladies in which the results from homœopathic treatment are not equalled by those of any other remedial measures of any kind. It may be suggested that as you have already given a hostage to civic life in the form of a public homœopathic hospital, why further tax the proven supporters of this form of treatment? My response is that it is precisely those towns which, having homœopathic hospitals, know best the value of those to the sick—it is precisely these towns which have enthusiastically supported our new scheme. Foremost on the list stands London, where our chief hospital rears its head, and is, though a hospital for the whole country, yet the especial responsibility of homœopaths in and near the Metropolis. Well, it was in London that this plan first saw the light, and where the head centre of its responsible up-keep works day by day. The next great town to give enthusiastic and unqualified support is Bristol—a city already supporting a most useful homœopathic hospital of its own. Bristol, through the active intermediation of Dr. Hervey Bodman, has subscribed to the support of the Anglo-French-American Hospital no less than £600. Then comes Southport—it is a far cry to Southport—where a homœopathic hospital also is maintained, and does its public duty right well—through the sympathetic co-operation of Dr. Cronin Lowe and Dr. F. J. Wheeler, the homœopathic friends of Southport and the locality have subscribed to the Neuilly Hospital the sum of £400. Bromley—where, under the presidency of Sir George Truscott, a meeting similar to the present one is to be held this evening—the supporters of Homœopathy in Bromley have as their intent to raise £250 for the endowment of a ward in the hospital at Neuilly, and the Phillips Memorial Hospital at Bromley is an institution to which—I speak as one of its consulting staff—from the character of its work, it is a pleasure to belong. So that it is those centres where homœopathic hospital work is active and appreciated—it is from those burning and shining lights that illumination and aid for our progress has largely come. That is why we appeal now to Tunbridge Wells. We suggest that this town should take its place in the front line of support for the Anglo-French-American Hospital, and if practicable, endow a “Tunbridge Wells Ward” therein. Charity begins at home, most certainly—yes, begins there; but in this work for the establishment of the new Red Cross Homœopathic Hospital in France, we regard ourselves as doing what is comparable to missionary work. All the important religious bodies in this country not only support and energise their home establishments—they extend their sympathies to regions beyond, and pour out their blood and treasure for the advantage of countries whence the cry for aid is even acuter than from nearer home. That is our position. We are at present the missionary homœopathic body. That is why we present our need to you this afternoon with all the power and point at our disposal.”

Dr. Frederic Neild then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Lady Coote for her kindness in giving her drawing-room for the conduct of the meeting. This was carried with acclamation.

It should be noted that the initiative in the arrangements for holding the meeting was taken by Dr. Grace, whose energetic action in the varied preliminary matters deserves every praise.

#### APPENDIX VIII.—THE TERMINATION OF THE WORK AT NEUILLY.

AT A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,  
GREAT ORMOND STREET, W.C., ON TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1916,  
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

In the absence of Lord Donoughmore, the chair was taken by R. H. Caird, Esq., J.P.

The CHAIRMAN,—Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that Lord Donoughmore cannot come. I have just received a letter from him in which he says :—

“ Dear Mr. Caird, I am afraid there is no chance of my getting to the Meeting to-morrow. The Lord Chancellor is still ill so I have to be down at the House, and in a Chair. Please make my excuses, and if you think desirable please quote me as supporting what I know you will propose. Yours Sincerely,

DONOUGHMORE.”

Well Ladies and Gentlemen, the object of the meeting is, I think, fully explained in the report which I propose to read to you. It is as follows :—

The Hospital at Neuilly-sur Seine was opened on February 22nd, 1915, with forty beds fully equipped for the reception of malades militaires, with a staff of doctors, nurses and attendants adequate to deal with that number of cases.

In March, at the urgent request of the Service de Santé, the number of beds was increased to fifty and again, at the request of the Service de Santé, the number was increased in August to seventy.

In August also we were prevailed on to accept wounded as well as malades, and this necessitated a further considerable expenditure to fit up an operating theatre, and to provide adequate surgical equipment.

It will, therefore, be readily understood that to meet the requirements of the French authorities, the Committee were obliged to go far beyond the original intention.

It will be remembered, by subscribers, that when the Provisional Committee of the Anglo-French-American Hospital appealed for funds, they estimated that it would require a sum of £5,000 to provide and maintain for twelve months a hospital for forty beds.

The total subscriptions amount to £5,869 8s. 4d. and a capitation grant of £805 15s. 6d. has been received from the French military authorities, so that when we terminate our work we shall have maintained fifty beds for the first six months and seventy beds for the last six months for £6,675 3s. 10d., as against our estimate of £5,000 for forty beds.

Under the obligations of our tenancy of the premises we have paid for rent, insurance and deposit £1,026 17s. 10d., and in addition have had to keep going a



heating installation which consumes half a ton of coal daily, with coal costing over £5 per ton.

In December the proprietor gave notice that he would require the premises on 1st April, which is two months beyond the period covered as a maximum by the agreement.

As our funds will be exhausted and our contemplated help to the French wounded accomplished, the Committee recommend the subscribers to sanction the closing of the hospital, and asks for instructions as to the disposal of any equipment, stores, etc., which may remain.

From March 8th, 1915, to January 15th, 1916, inclusive the records show that there have been 11,934 patient days. Deducting from the total received £6,675 3s. 10d., the amounts paid for rent, deposit and other payments under the lease, approximately £1,460, and the balance in hand £1,515, there remains £3,700, as the cost or 6s. 2½d. per day.

There have been five deaths.

There are now in hospital 52 patients including 12 officers.

When it is remembered that the hospital only started in a very small way last March, and that it took some time and considerable difficulty to make it favourably known to the French military authorities, it is gratifying to find that our work has been so much appreciated that patients ask for transfer to our hospital, and the military authorities are urgent that the work should, if possible, be continued.

Apart altogether from the difficulty of raising further funds when all our resources are required for our own hospitals in England, the insuperable difficulty is the question of finding homœopathic doctors with time to spare to leave their work in England and go to Paris even for a few weeks.

In view of this difficulty the Committee are confident that they are justified in making the recommendation that the hospital should be closed.

Before I read the resolutions which I have prepared I should like to read you part of a letter I have received from Monsieur Delisle, who is Administrateur at the hospital in Paris. He writes:—"I duly received your letter of the 14th inst: for which I very much thank you. And first of all I would like to impress upon you that whatever petty misunderstandings may have arisen between us regarding the management of the hospital, are utterly unimportant in my mind, and in no way interfere with the gratitude with which we are all indebted to you for the large amount of money you have spent, and for the long time during which your members have so kindly given their services, and for the considerable work achieved at the hospital. These feelings of gratitude can in no way be modified now that, for reasons which I fully understand, you feel that you should no longer go on with it, when your contributions would only mean your furnishing money without being able to take any share in the medical work."

I think you might also like to hear an extract from a letter from the matron, showing how the Hospital is appreciated.

“The officers and soldiers have been made happy and comfortable and have left us with a very warm feeling for the English which they have not forgotten to express. And I am writing this in order that those who work for us in England, and seldom are able to come out, may know that their efforts to help the French soldiers have been so warmly appreciated, and that you may convey to them their thanks. You are considering the closing of the hospital, and whatever your decision may be, I feel sure you would like to know what friends you have made among the French. This morning two ‘Croix de Guerre’ were given, and the soldiers were decorated as they lay in their beds. I was asked to assist, an honour I felt keenly.”

I do not know that I need go into all the difficulties with which we have had to contend latterly in the way of staffing the hospital. We have been quite unable to get doctors, homœopathic doctors, from England to go over to France. Their work is so very pressing in this country that they feel unable to leave it. The consequence is that we have had to rely for the last six months on Dr. Hawkes and Dr. Cogswell (an American doctor who has very kindly worked for us, though I know much against his will, because he has wanted to leave). But he has worked on well and loyally for us.

I will now read through the resolutions which I propose to put to you. I will then put them to you formally. They are as follows:—(I). Resolved that the Report of the Committee and the recommendation that the hospital be closed be adopted, and that the Committee be requested to take all necessary steps to give notice to the authorities in Paris, and the staff of the hospital.

(2). That in view of the approaching exhaustion of the funds the Committee be authorised to arrange for the date of closing.

(3). That in the event of the hospital being continued by a French Society the Committee be authorised to hand over all the effects and equipment that are their property to their successors (with the exception of the motor car.)

(4). That in the event of there being any balance of cash left in the hands of the Committee after the liquidation of all liabilities, the Committee be authorised to dispose of it as they may think best for the benefit of Homœopathy.

(5). That the Executive Committee be authorised to meet forthwith on the rising of this meeting for the purposes set out above, without formal notice to each member.

(6). That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Ladies’ Guild of the Homœopathic Hospital for the assistance they have rendered in supporting the Hospital at Neuilly.

After these resolutions I shall ask you to pass a very hearty vote of thanks to the Ladies’ Guild of the hospital for the help they have so cordially given us in the work of the hospital: and also to the medical gentlemen who have assisted us in the work in Paris, and to the staff in Paris both French and English. I will now put the resolutions. But before I do so perhaps some subscriber may want to say a few words?

Well as there does not seem to be anything, I will now put the first resolution :—  
 “ That the report of the Committee and the recommendation that the hospital be closed, be adopted, and that the Committee be requested to take all necessary steps to give notice to the authorities in Paris, and the staff of the hospital.” Those in favour hold up their hands? Those against? The resolution was carried unanimously.

The second resolution :—“ That the Committee be authorised to arrange for date of closing.” Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously.

The third resolution :—“ That in the event of the hospital being continued by a French society the Committee be authorised to hand over all the effects and equipment that are their property to their successors (with the exception of the motor car).”

I should like to say in explanation of this resolution, that Monsieur Verde Delisle has written me that the Service de Santé or the War Office may decline to allow the hospital to be closed, and if that is so, if they decline to allow it to be closed, they may require the Société de Secours aux Blessés, to carry on the work. And if they are to carry on the work I think the least we can do is to help them to do so by letting them have the things that are there. There are blankets, sheets, and other hospital equipment; there are a certain number of beds too, and I think it would be at any rate, a graceful act to offer to let them have the articles, and so help them in the work if they continue it. I now put the resolution. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously.

DR. GEORGE BURFORD :—I should like with your kind permission, to be allowed to say a few words to the Members on this resolution.

I quite agree with you Sir, and I am sure everyone here agrees with you, in what you have said. I am sure when the true history of the hospital comes to be written it will be found a most inspiring account of enthusiasm displayed on the part of everybody concerned, paid workers and voluntary workers alike. After some experience of Homœopathy I have never seen anything to which more personality, more enthusiasm, more self-denying work has been devoted than in connection with this Neuilly Hospital. That inspiration has been very marked in this Committee. The staff have gone out from month to month at great sacrifice, without fee or reward, or advertisement of any kind, and have given themselves whole-heartedly to the work. So far as the hospital at Neuilly goes they have all done their work faithfully and well (cheers).

On my recent visit to Paris I was greatly struck with the way in which everyone seemed anxious to do more than was in the bond. I was impressed with the *esprit de corps* that marked the nursing work from beginning to end.

The nurses there are beyond praise. They have been working for us in a foreign country, and the duty has been faithfully and splendidly performed, and if we have to-day to chronicle what we did not wish or expect; the closing down of the work, it is not because anyone has been idle in the discharge of his or her duty. I should like to allude here to one particular point in connection with the starting of the hospital. We owe Mrs. Johnstone the greatest praise, and she is deserving of the highest credit, for her self-denying work in the starting of this institution. And though unfortunately you

were not able to avail yourselves of her continuous services, it would be ill-placed of us to allow this occasion to pass without putting on record the thanks we owe her. The work is going on by day and by night, bringing the blessings of Homœopathy to the sick and wounded who are fighting our battles for us. And the enthusiasm of subscribers and donors is not less than it was. My personal conviction is that it remains unabated. The Chairman has told us that we have spent some £6,000 in twelve months in discharge of the work at Neuilly. And the curious thing is that the people in England who have shown the greatest interest in the work have been just those who have had their own institutions to keep up. We have received over £700 from Liverpool where they have a large homœopathic institution. Bristol again has sent £600, Southport has sent £400, and the senior homœopathic doctor there, Dr. Cronin Lowe, said he was very glad indeed that such an institution had been started, and that we had gone to Southport to ask for money. He considered that it had been a considerable stimulus to Homœopathy in that place. Subscriptions have come from Birmingham and elsewhere. We have had between £500 and £600 from America; we have had help from Canada, from New Zealand, and even from far Japan.

So we have, I think, a maintained good-will to report on behalf of Homœopathy, and homœopathic interests. That interest, I am bound to say from the correspondence I get, remains unabated, and we are constantly asked for further details of the work done, in order to stimulate continued financial support.

As to the excellence of the work, I have some right as a medical man to say something. I went with an open mind to Paris. I had heard different accounts, some optimistic, some the reverse, as to the nature of the work done. And I devoted the whole of one morning to going round and very carefully studying the procedure with Dr. MacNish. It was necessary work; it was valuable work, it was successful work. For the most part the cases were residual; they were not spectacular cases which most nurses delight in nursing, wounds that are considerable and maladies in the acute stage. Here we had chronic kidney disease, chronic residues of typhoid and pneumonia, nerves shaken, and a thousand and one things that come on as a result from exposure, to which ordinary medical treatment has little to say. All these men were derelicts, and probably would have remained derelicts, had they not found shelter within the walls of the Neuilly Hospital. And it rejoiced my heart to see these men, many as they lay in the beds, some having decorations from the hands of the authorities, and to know that these shattered constitutions were being taken charge of and cared for by this homœopathic institution.

Dr. Hawkes who was there some time ago, has taken the trouble to make a digest of the cases that have been received in the hospital to date. This is now in books in our possession, and can be published at the end of the war, with other records as an illustration of what Homœopathy can do for the sick and wounded in times of war no less than in times of peace. Patients have actually asked to be admitted to our hospital from other hospitals. They have tried to use influence in order to get into our hospital.

That shows our popularity, and the good results obtained from the treatment. There have been few deaths.

As to the necessity for closing Neuilly Hospital, as a member of the Committee I have no hesitation in saying, Yea. Had we to begin our work over again I do not think we should go to Neuilly at all ; in all probability we should find a place nearer the firing line. But we did what seemed to us best at the time ; we took the line of least certain difficulty. We had to contend with various embargoes ; there was the embargo of rent, and that has taxed us month by month ever since. It has been a matter of great difficulty to administer the Neuilly Hospital. I hope those who may be inclined to criticise will bear in mind that it is most difficult for people in one country and of one nationality to regulate an institution in another country where the individuals are of another nationality. The work of the Neuilly Hospital has been very good work, work with which I have been proud to have been associated, and with regard to which I have felt that not one moment of my time devoted to it has been wasted ; and every one of my colleagues, I am sure, feels precisely the same. But though the hospital will be closed, the necessity for the work remains, in my judgment, exactly as insistent as at first. Here we are in the fighting line so far as duty goes. And there is only one voluntary homœopathic hospital in the whole of Europe which is wholly given over to the business of taking in sick and wounded specifically for homœopathic treatment, and considering the large interest that Homœopathy has in England, I say this is not right.

The French are unable to do anything more, because all the French homœopaths under a certain age have been sent into the army many as combatant officers. The Russians, however, are doing a great work. In Russia there are various hospitals receiving sick and wounded which are conducted solely under homœopathic auspices ; and the results have been so satisfactory that the authorities have received the special thanks of the Emperor.

It was our ambition to have had something like that at Neuilly, to have had a hospital there flying the homœopathic flag, devoted wholly to military cases, and being able to carry on its work to the end. And we still hope we may bring that about. Interest in Homœopathy is not confined to this country, it is spread over the whole world. But I think we English homœopaths have been apt to limit our homœopathic interests to institutions in this country. Our interests ought to spread abroad. But, you may say, that is all very well but the financial part of carrying on the work has been a very considerable tax on English homœopathists. So it has. But if I know anything at all of English Homœopathy I can only say that it has not been felt as a tax. When I see the enormous amount of money that is subscribed every day for hospital interests, as chronicled in the *Times* each morning, I am not inclined to admire the comparatively small sums which have left the pockets of homœopaths for specifically homœopathic work abroad.

I do not think we have come to bury Cæsar, I hope we shall rejuvenate him ! As Lord Melbourne said to the Duke of Wellington in the last century : “ Cabinets may come and Cabinets may go, but the necessities of the case remain.” And the necessities

of the case remain with us. We must bring the blessings of Homœopathy to the sick and the wounded who are fighting in some part or other of the Allies lines. It may be in the French line, in the Russian, in the Serbian, but wherever it is we must keep the ideal still before us.

And if our work has not been crowned with all the success we have hoped for and striven for, it is still my earnest belief and expectation that it is only a deferred issue. What has been done is too good, and has cost too much precious enthusiasm to be cut off thus early and suffer an untimely end.

With these remarks which differ in no respect from the character of the report, except as to what George Eliot so felicitously called the "forecasting of the future as a gratuitous form of human error," I beg to second the resolution but with an alteration in form. I think it would be better if we have no idea of continuing the work ourselves, to phrase it something like this—I do not submit it as an amendment, but merely as a suggestion—after all proper charges have been paid, the properties and funds of the Neuilly Hospital be as far as possible devoted to the aid of a similar homœopathic institution on the Continent, devoted to the aid of the sick and wounded in the war.

CHAIRMAN. "Do you wish to propose that as an amendment? I am bound to say I am very much in sympathy with Dr. Burford in his desire that the funds we put up should be devoted to a homœopathic institution, if such exist. But I am afraid that if we pass this resolution or amendment, it will very much hamper the Committee if it is taken to mean that we are not to hand over to the particular Society that is to carry on this particular hospital in France. I doubt very much whether it will be possible to take this."

DR. BURFORD. "Do you think Mr. Chairman, that the words 'as far as practicable' would meet your difficulty?"

CHAIRMAN. "Do you mean to take the properties and equipment away from the hospital, and hand them over to some hospital that is to be formed? I am not hostile in the least, please believe that, but I am afraid it cannot be done."

DR. BURFORD. "Let me explain a little what was passing in my mind. It is very necessary, of course, for us to liquidate. We cannot drift after we have decided to close, and the question is, what are we to do with the effects? My view is that it would be the wish of those who have subscribed money to the hospital that any funds which remain should be applied to homœopathic purposes."

CHAIRMAN. "Excuse me one minute. The French authorities, the Société de Secours aux Blessés, the French War Office, have a lien on some of these things. They gave us Frs. 250 a bed, which is more than the cost of a bed, and they consider that these are their property; and I don't really think that these things amount to much. If I might make a suggestion, shall we put a further resolution to meet your views, to this effect, 'That in the event of there being any balance of cash in the hands of the Committee after the liquidation of all liabilities, the Committee be authorised to dispose of it as they may think best for the benefit of Homœopathy.'"

"I think everyone will be quite pleased to accept an amendment like that, to ensure that the balance whatever it may be, should be handed over to such new foundation as it may approve."

DR. BURFORD. "I hope my meaning was quite clear. The balance of the funds is as important as the hospital equipment, as regards its homœopathic allotment."

CHAIRMAN. "I think it would be a graceful act to let the equipment remain where it is. And after what has been said I will put the resolution as it originally stands, That in the event of the hospital being continued by a French society, the Committee be authorised to hand over all the effects and equipment that are their property to their successors (with the exception of the motor car.)"

We now come to the fourth resolution. "That in the event of there being any balance of cash left in the hands of the Committee, after the liquidation of all liabilities, the Committee be authorised to dispose of it as they may think best for the benefit of Homœopathy."

(A suggestion was made from the body of the Meeting). Does this addition meet your views? "and especially by passing it on to any particular homœopathic hospital which may be formed for the sick and wounded during the war." Those in favour of the resolution as amended? Those against? Carried unanimously.

The fifth resolution:—"That the Executive Committee be authorised to meet forthwith on the rising of this meeting for the purposes set out above, without formal notice to each member."

The reason I have drawn that is this, that to call a meeting of the General Committee takes some considerable time, and requires notice. Now we are getting very near the end of the funds, and we ought really to send a cable to Neuilly to-day that we are going to close as the result of this meeting. And therefore I suggest that the meeting be authorised to meet and transact business this afternoon, without formal notice. Those who agree with that? Those against? Carried unanimously.

I now propose that a vote of thanks be given to the Ladies' Guild of the Homœopathic Hospital for the assistance they have rendered us in supporting the work at Neuilly.

We have had a great deal of help from the Ladies' Guild. They have interested themselves very largely in helping us both with material and money for the hospital, and I think it is only due to them to acknowledge the help they have rendered, and that a vote of thanks be passed by this meeting of subscribers, which is the most graceful way of doing it. (Cheers).

I think, too, we ought to pass a vote of thanks to the medical gentlemen who have given their services gratuitously to the hospital, and have enabled it to be carried on so efficiently in Paris. I will read out their names to you:—Drs. Hoyle, MacNish, Spencer-Cox, Cash Reed, Barlee, Hawkes, Day, Alexander, Cogswell and Leigh Cox, and Professor Hartmann.

Dr. Hawkes, as already mentioned, spent a considerable time with us. Professor Hartmann, actually working as surgeon at the American Hospital close by, has been of very great assistance to the medical gentlemen ; and therefore I have included his name.

You ought also to pass a vote of thanks to the staff, to the matron and nurses, and to the French officials working in the hospital for us. They have all done sterling good work, and the least we can do is to pass a hearty vote of thanks to them.

Carried unanimously. This concludes the business of the Meeting."

DR WHEELER. " I should like to move a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Caird for the way in which he has taken the chair. Carried unanimously."

The CHAIRMAN. "Thank you very much. I only regret that Lord Donoughmore was unable to come."

1912









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